1970 SOCIAL INDICATORS

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SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT
REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

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SOCIAL INDICATORS

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT PLANNING REGION

Project CPA-CT-01-26-1018

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Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency
139 Boswell Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut

February, 1973

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ABSTRACT OF REPORT

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2. Author: Regional Planning Program Staff of the Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency, 139 Boswell Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut 06360.

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9. Abstract: This report was prepared for the Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region. It presents up-dated, basic planning information on population based upon the 1970 Census. Social needs are identified by analysis of a variety of demographic characteristics such as family organization, education, occupation and employment, and income.

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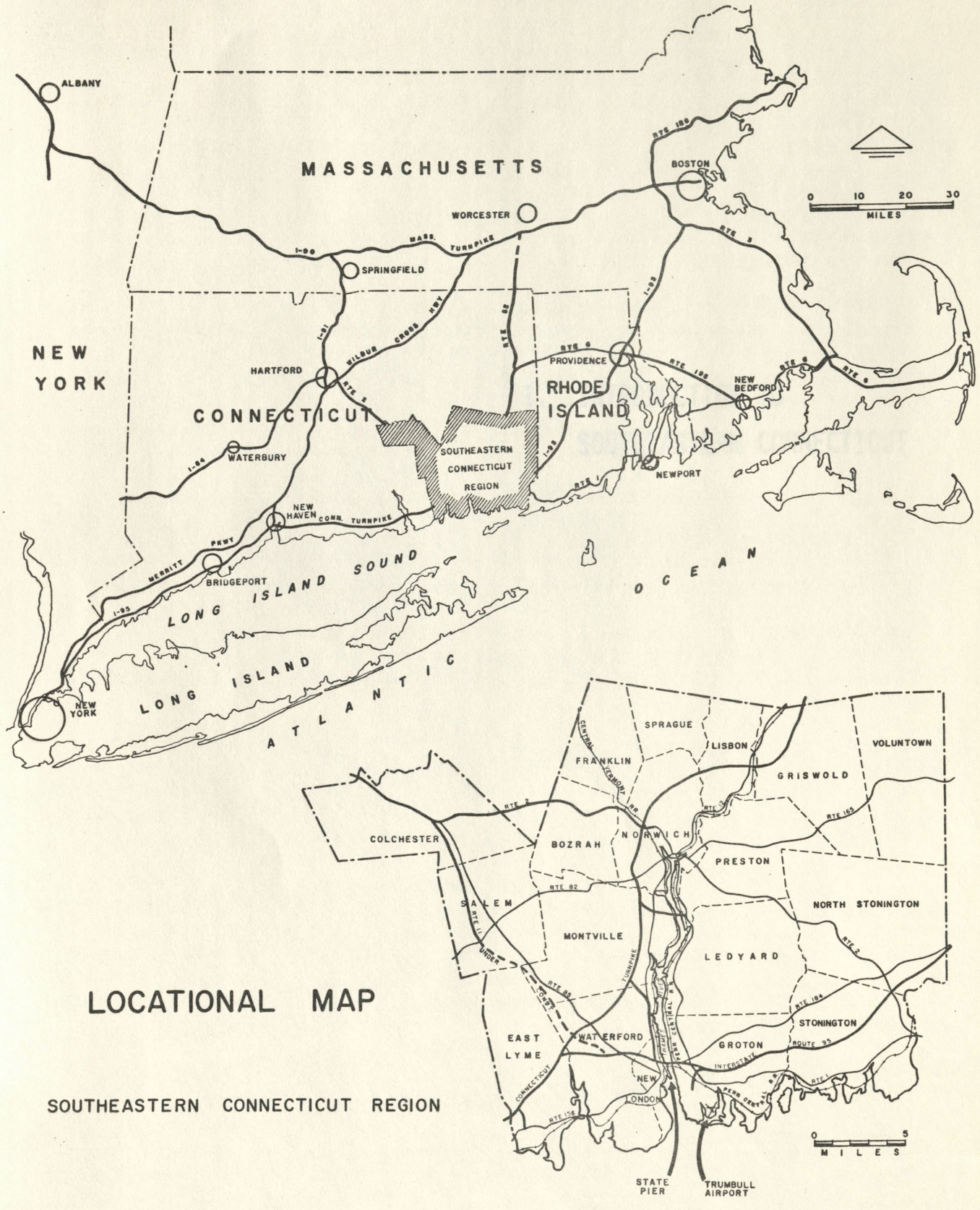

LOCATIONAL MAP

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT REGION

PREPARED BY THE SCRPA STAFF - 1971

I. INTRODUCTION TO SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT

MUNICIPAL CLASSIFICATIONS

The 1970 census figures indicated a population of 220,096* persons for the Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region. Included in the region are 18 towns of three categories: 3 urban, 10 suburban, and 5 rural. Population density, or the number of persons per square mile, determines the category of the town. Urban towns are those with more than 1,000 persons per square mile, suburban towns have populations of over 100 but under 1,000 persons per square mile, and towns with less than 100 persons per square mile are classified as rural. These municipal classifications are illustrated in Figure 1.

The urban and suburban towns, with the exception of Colchester, together form the New London-Groton-Norwich Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA). Also included in the SMSA is the Town of Old Lyme which is outside the Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region.

REGIONAL GROWTH

The region's population grew from 179,060 in 1960 to 220,096 in 1970, an increase of 23% and an addition of 41,036 persons. 70% of this growth occurred in the suburban towns which house 45% of the region's population. Corresponding figures for the 1950-1960 decade revealed a regional population increase of 28% (or 38,891 persons), with 58% of the growth occurring in the suburban towns.

The region's rural towns have exhibited small but steady increases in growth. In the period between 1950 and 1960, the rural towns gained roughly 5% of the region's population increase. The decade of 1960-1970 revealed that the rural towns, which house 5% of the regional population, acquired 8% of the regional growth.

The suburban and rural towns, then, account for a combined total of 78% of Southeastern Connecticut's growth in the 1960-1970 decade. This expansion in non-urban areas may be explained by the increase in incomes and mobility (to be discussed later in the report). It reflects a reduction in the rate of urban growth over two decades and actual population loss by one of the region's urban towns, New London.

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* This figure has been revised to 220,402 by the Census Bureau based on errors found after detailed tabulations were completed. Since detailed characteristic tables have not been revised to reflect this change, all figures in this report are based on the 220,096 figure.

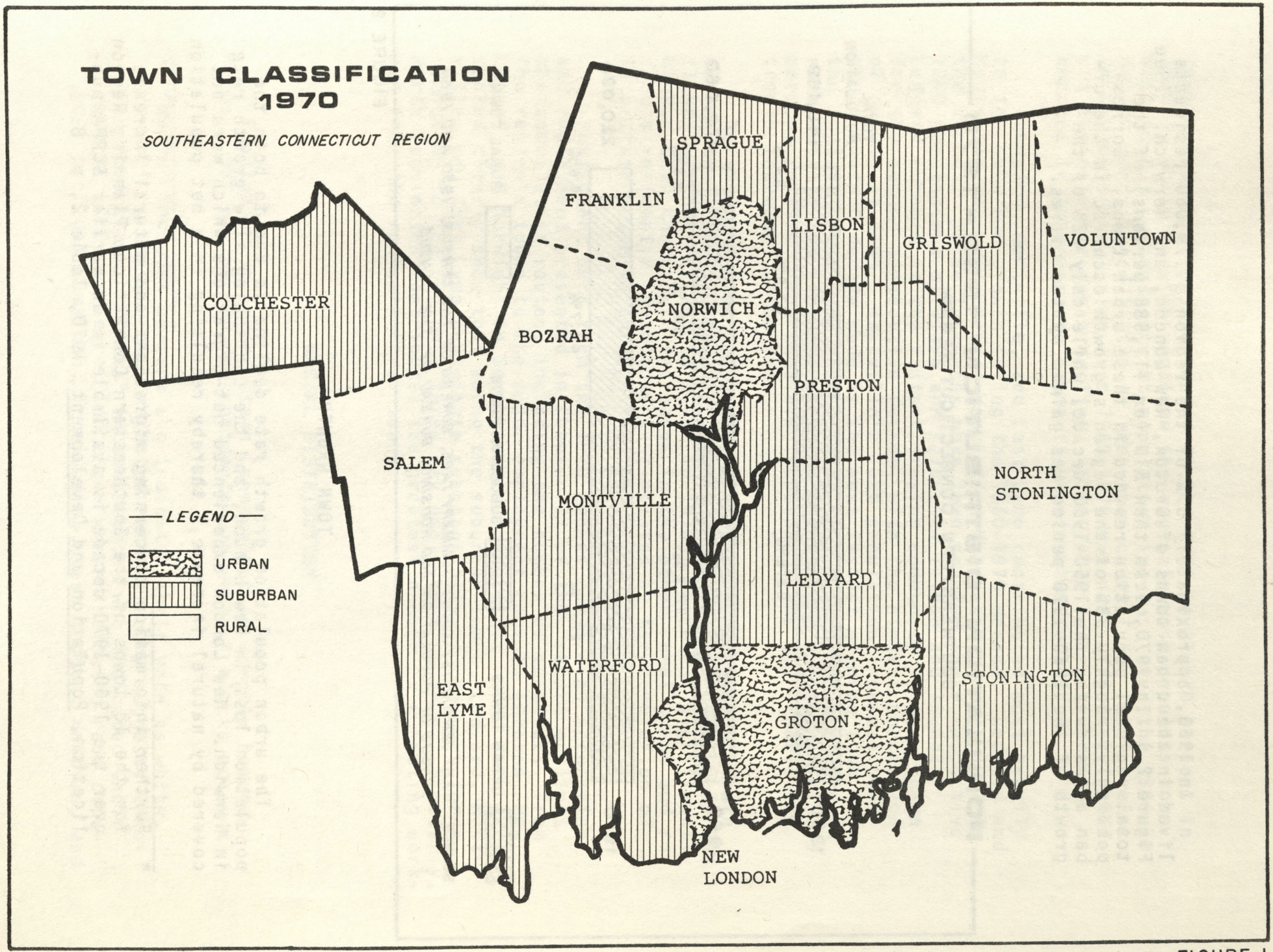
TOWN CLASSIFICATION
1970
SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT REGION
SPRAGUE
FRANKLIN
LISBON
GRISWOLD
VOLUNTOWN
COLCHESTER
NORWICH
BOZRAH
PRESTON
SALEM
NORTH
STONINGTON
MONTVILLE
LEGEND
URBAN
SUBURBAN
RURAL
LEDYARD
WATERFORD
EAST
LYME
STONINGTON
GROTON
NEW
LONDON

FIGURE I

In 1960, approximately 57% of the region's 179,060 residents lived in the urban towns of Groton, New London, and Norwich. (See Figure 2.) In 1970, less than 51% (or 111,586 persons) of the total regional population resided in these urban towns. Correspondingly, roughly 38% of the region's growth occurred in the urban areas during the 1950-1960 decade, while only 22% of the growth of the 1960-1970 period was gained by the cities.

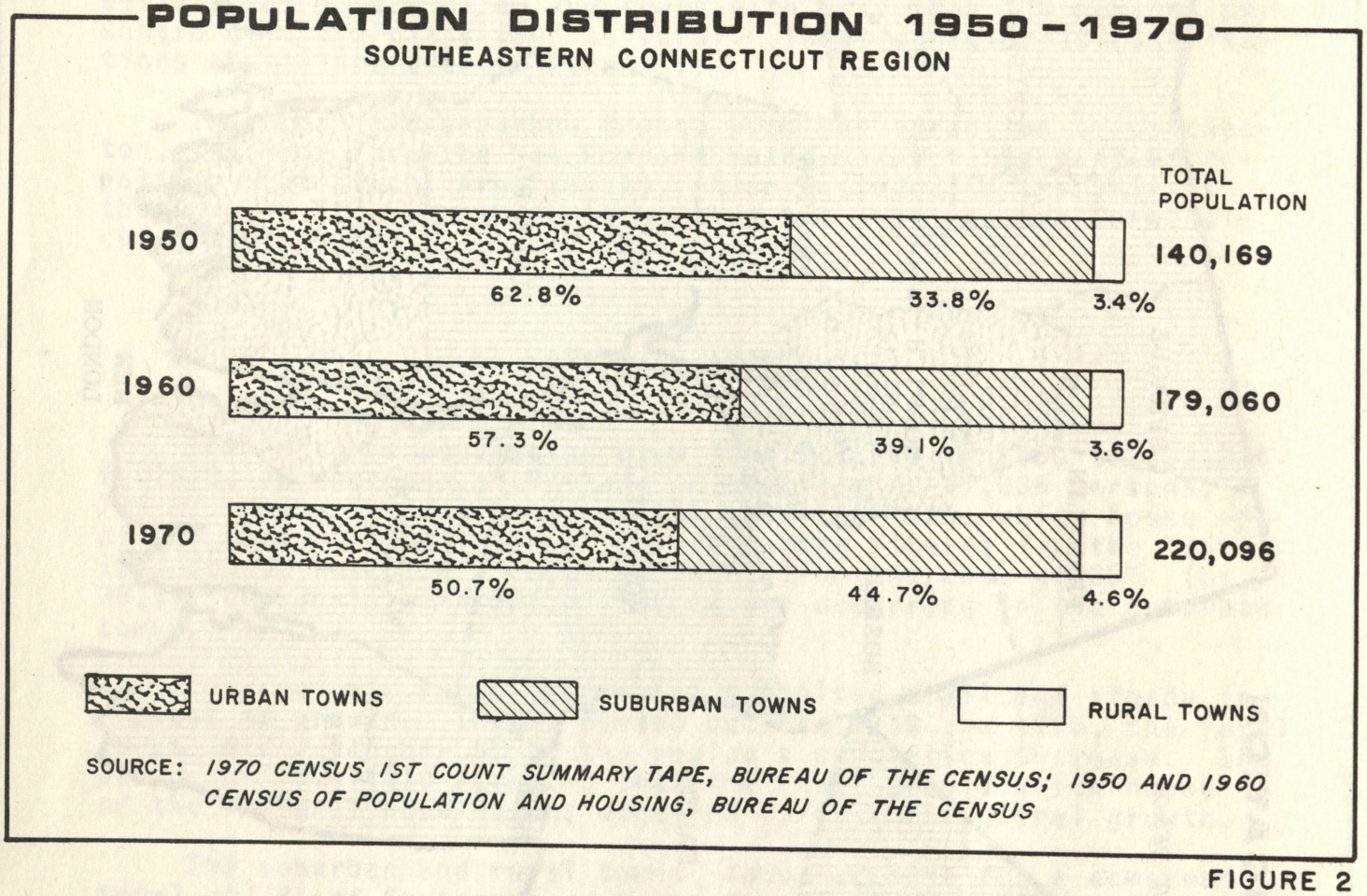

FIGURE 2

TOWN GROWTH

The urban population growth rate decline is due to both the population loss in New London, and the continuing slow growth rate in Norwich. New London experienced out-migrations which were not covered by natural increase,* thereby resulting in a net population

* Further information concerning migrations and natural increase for the 18 towns of the Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region over the 1960-1970 decade is available in an earlier SCRPA publication, Population and Development, 1970, Table 2, p. 8.

loss. (The 1960 population of 34,182 fell to 31,630 persons in 1970.) While Norwich remained the region's most populous town with 41,433 persons, its 8% population increase over the 1960-70 decade contributed little to the urban count. The 29% increase in Groton's population from 1960-1970 was not sufficient to offset the relative urban decline. (See Table 1 for the growth changes in Southeastern Connecticut over two decades.)

Ledyard, Montville, and East Lyme contributed most heavily to the suburban growth during the 1960-1970 decade. Ledyard and Montville both experienced population increases of over 100% in the decade. These increases more than doubled their respective 1960 populations of 5,395 and 7,759, to 14,558 and 15,662. Ledyard emerged as the fastest growing community in the region for the second consecutive decade, with the highest percentage of growth at 169%. Montville's 102% population increase over the 1960-1970 decade made it the next fastest growing town in the region. East Lyme ranked third in the suburban town growth rates with a 57% increase over the decade, for a total of 11,399 persons in 1970. The remaining suburban towns all experienced growth increases below 50%.

North Stonington led the rural towns in population growth during the 1960-1970 decade. Population increased by roughly 89% (1,982 persons in 1960 to 3,748 in 1970), which was significantly higher than the growth increases in the other rural towns and reflects residential development stimulated by the completion of Interstate Route 95 through the town.

Subsequent data from the 1970 census concerning occupation and employment presented in Chapter IV of this report outlines the commutation routes, including the number of commuters, from the region's towns to the major employment centers (Groton, New London, and Norwich) in Southeastern Connecticut. The data presented clearly show that among the suburban towns, Ledyard, Montville, and East Lyme contribute substantially to the work force commuting to the region's three key employment centers. Similarly, North Stonington contributes the greatest number of commuting workers from the region's rural towns.

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

Population in Southeastern Connecticut is largely homogeneous. 96% of the 220,096 residents are white,* blacks account

---

* "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as those whose indicated race category suggests Indo-European stock. "Black" includes those who indicated their race as black or Negro, and those whose indicated race category includes Jamaican, Trinidadian, West Indian, Haitian, and

TABLE 1: POPULATION GROWTH IN SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT, 1950-1970

	Population 1950	Population 1960	% Change 1950-60	Population 1970	% Change 1960-70
URBAN TOWNS					
Groton	21,896	29,937	37%	38,523	29%
New London	30,551	34,182	12%	31,630	(8%)**
Norwich*	37,633	38,506	2%	41,433	8%
URBAN TOTALS:	90,080	102,625	14%	111,586	9%
SUBURBAN TOWNS					
Colchester	3,007	4,648	55%	6,603	42%
East Lyme	3,870	6,782	75%	11,399	68%
Griswold	5,728	6,472	13%	7,763	20%
Ledyard	1,749	5,395	208%	14,558	170%
Lisbon	1,282	2,019	57%	2,808	29%
Montville	4,766	7,759	63%	15,662	102%
Preston*	1,775	4,992	181%	3,593	(28%)**
Sprague	2,320	2,509	8%	2,912	16%
Stonington	11,801	13,969	18%	15,940	14%
Waterford	9,100	15,391	69%	17,227	12%
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	45,398	69,936	54%	98.465	41%
RURAL TOWNS					
Bozrah	1,154	1,590	38%	2,036	28%
Franklin	727	974	34%	1,356	39%
North Stonington	1,367	1,982	45%	3,748	89%
Salem	618	925	50%	1,453	57%
Voluntown	825	1,028	25%	1,452	41%
RURAL TOTALS:	4,691	6,499	39%	10,045	55%
REGIONAL TOTALS:	140,169	179,060	28%	220,096	23%

* In 1950 and 1960, the patient population of Norwich State Hospital was included in the Preston total population. In 1970, the Hospital population was included in the Norwich total population.

** Figures in parentheses denote population loss.

SOURCE: Selected Demographic Data by Towns and Mental Health Planning Regions in Connecticut, Statistics Section, Connecticut State Department of Mental Health, Table 1, p. 4. Population and Development, op. cit., Table 2, p. 8.

for just over 3%, and less than 1% are "other" populations (collectively Chinese, Hawaiian, Indian, Japanese, and other races not covered by the white or black category). In 1970, 49% of the white population inhabited the cities, with 46% in the suburban towns, and 4% in the rural areas. (See Figure 3.) Comparatively, in 1960, 57% of the white population was urban, roughly 39% was suburban, and the rural white population was 4%. The figures indicate a significant white population shift from the urban to the suburban towns. A parallel black residential shift did not occur within the region. Comparison with 1960 black census data indicates very little black migration into the suburban and rural areas. At that time, roughly 87% of the region's 4,544 blacks lived in the cities, with 13% in the suburban towns, and under 1% in the rural areas. In 1970, 84% of the region's 7,365 blacks were urban residents, just over 15% were suburban, and the rural black population remained below 1%.

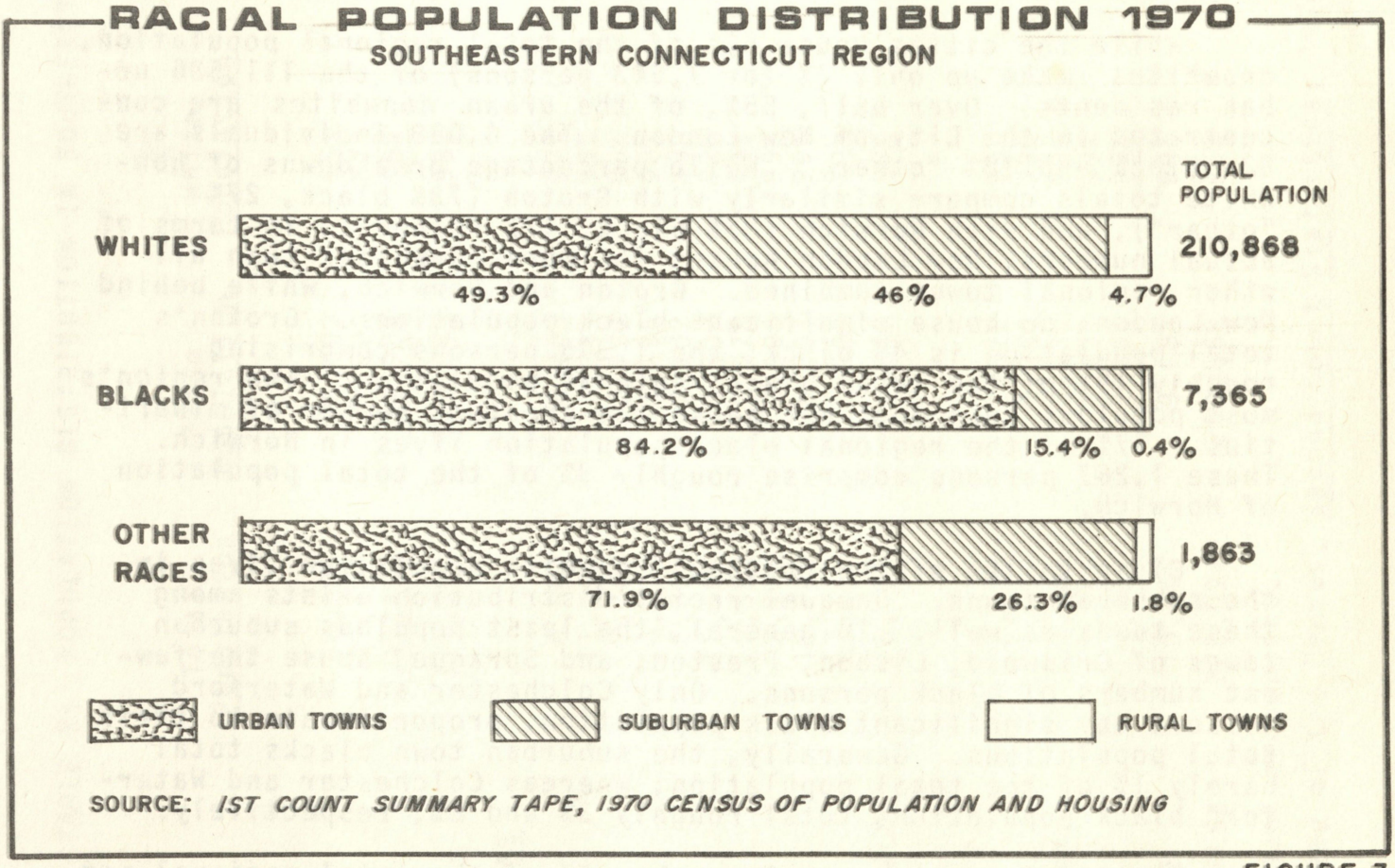

FIGURE 3

Ethiopian. (Bureau of the Census, Census Tracts, Final Report PHC(1)-143 New London-Groton-Norwich, Connecticut, SMSA, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, p. App. 5.).

Regionally the nonwhite populations are predominantly black (80%), and are scattered unequally throughout the region. Table 2 indicates the total population distribution by race and town within the region. Racial imbalance in Southeastern Connecticut is created by the fact that 84% of the region's 7,365 blacks are located in the three urban towns, with 48% (or 3,542 black persons) residing in the City of New London. The small numbers of "other" populations hinder any detailed analysis of distribution on an individual town level; however, the actual numbers do indicate that 72% of the region's 1,863 "other" population are concentrated in the urban areas, with the 1,339 urban "others" distributed fairly equally among the three cities.

Clearly the cities house the region's nonwhite minority groups. (See Table 3 for a fuller breakdown of racial distribution in the region.) While 82% of the region's 9,228 nonwhites live in Groton, New London, and Norwich, New London emerges as the only town with a substantial black population. New London in 1970 had 3,542 black residents, 11% of its total population.

While the cities house 50% of the total regional population, nonwhites make up only 7% (or 7,543 persons) of the 111,586 urban residents. Over half, 55%, of the urban nonwhites are concentrated in the City of New London. The 4,098 individuals are 82% black and 18% "other." While percentage breakdowns of nonwhite totals compare similarly with Groton (73% black, 27% "other"), and with Norwich (83% black, 17% "other"), in terms of actual numbers, New London houses far more nonwhites than all other regional towns combined. Groton and Norwich, while behind New London, do house significant black populations. Groton's total population is 4% black; the 1,395 persons comprising roughly 19% of the total black regional population. The region's most populous town does not house the greatest number of minorities. 17% of the regional black population lives in Norwich. These 1,267 persons comprise roughly 3% of the total population of Norwich.

Close to 18% of the regional nonwhite population lives in the suburban towns. Unequal racial distribution exists among these towns as well. In general, the least populous suburban towns of Griswold, Lisbon, Preston, and Sprague, house the fewest numbers of black persons. Only Colchester and Waterford possess any significant black population, proportionate to their total populations. Generally, the suburban town blacks total barely 1% of the total population; whereas Colchester and Waterford black populations total roughly 3% and 2%, respectively.

The rural towns house less than 1% of the total regional nonwhite population. While the number of persons (64) is too small to warrant any detailed analysis by town, it is apparent that the regional nonwhites are limited to the urban towns. This situation may be explained, in part, by the housing element of those towns. A recent study of the region's housing indicates that zoning favors the owner-occupied, single family unit in the suburban

TABLE 2: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT, 1970

	Total Population	White Population	% White Population	Black Population	%	Other Population	%
URBAN TOWNS							
Groton	38,523	36,602	95%	1,395	4%	526	1%
New London	31,630	27,532	87%	3,542	11%	556	2%
Norwich	41,433	39,909	96%	1,267	3%	257	<1%
URBAN TOTALS:	111,586	104,043	93%	6,204	6%	1,339	<1%
SUBURBAN TOWNS							
Colchester	6,603	6,403	97%	183	3%	17	<1%
East Lyme	11,399	11,241	99%	103	1%	55	<1%
Griswold	7,763	7,737	99%	12	1%	14	<1%
Ledyard	14,558	14,256	98%	185	1%	117	<1%
Lisbon	2,808	2,802	99%	1	1%	5	<1%
Montville	15,662	15,302	98%	225	1%	135	<1%
Preston	3,593	3,578	99%	13	1%	2	<1%
Sprague	2,912	2,906	99%	3	1%	3	<1%
Stonington	15,940	15,751	99%	111	1%	78	<1%
Waterford	17,227	16,866	98%	297	2%	64	<1%
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	98,465	96,842	98%	1,133	1%	490	<1%
RURAL TOWNS							
Bozrah	2,036	2,022	99%	5	1%	9	<1%
Franklin	1,356	1,353	99%	3	1%	0	0
North Stonington	3,748	3,730	99%	13	1%	5	<1%
Salem	1,453	1,437	99%	3	1%	13	<1%
Voluntown	1,452	1,441	99%	4	1%	7	<1%
RURAL TOTALS:	10,045	9,983	99%	28	1%	34	<1%
REGIONAL TOTALS:	220,096	210,868	96%	7,365	3%	1,863	<1%

<1% = less than one percent.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Second Count Statistics, 1970.

and rural towns, whereas the renter-occupied and multi-family units are concentrated in the urban towns.* Additional data showing the count of housing units in the region by kind of occupancy (rental or owner), and by race of household head,** indicated a large proportion of blacks as living in rental housing. Among the 62,084 white households, 36% were reported as living in rental units. Correspondingly, of the 1,853 black households, 63% were in rental housing.

The greater availability of rental housing, as well as job opportunities, in the urban towns*** may explain the concentration of nonwhite persons in the cities.

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* Population and Development, op. cit., p. 17.

** Household heads are defined on p. 20 of this report.

*** Chapter IV of this report specifically identifies Groton, New London, and Norwich as the three key employment centers of Southeastern Connecticut.

II. FAMILY ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ORGANIZATION

Southeastern Connecticut's population is organized into 64,388 families. According to the 1970 census definitions, a family consists of a household head (defined on page 20 of this report) and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the head by blood, marriage, or adoption.* In this report, "family" shall also apply to male and female primary individuals.

Husband-wife families are the dominant household unit in the region. (See Figure 4.) 70% of the 64,388 families are husband-wife units. This dominance exists in all of the 18 towns, with husband-wife families ranging from 65% of all families in the cities to 80% in the rural areas. Regionally, the female primary individual (a single female living alone or with nonrelatives only) comprises the next largest family category at 12%. Relative female longevity may explain the higher number of female primary individuals as compared to male primary individuals (6% in the region). Unavailability of detailed census data concerning the age of the female primary individual prevents a more complete description of this family situation.**

Female-headed households are the third largest family type in Southeastern Connecticut. Whereas a great number of female primary individuals may represent widows (childless or with children grown and moved away from the household) as well as unmarried women, female-headed families are those where children of various ages (dependents) are present. Female-headed households, which comprise 10% of the total number of families in the region, are those families where women have been widowed, divorced, or separated from their husbands. The fact that women usually receive custody of any children in the latter conditions, would explain the fewer numbers of other male-headed households (femaleless, and with children present), which represent only 2% of the total regional families. The number of widowed males with children in the region appears small, as does the number of divorced or separated males with custody of any children. Unavailability of data concerning the marital status of female-headed families and male-headed families renders the above as only speculation. At 12%, the number of female primary individuals in the region is twice that of male primary individuals which account for 6% of all families.

Black families follow a somewhat different pattern of organization from that of the region's population as a whole. (See

---

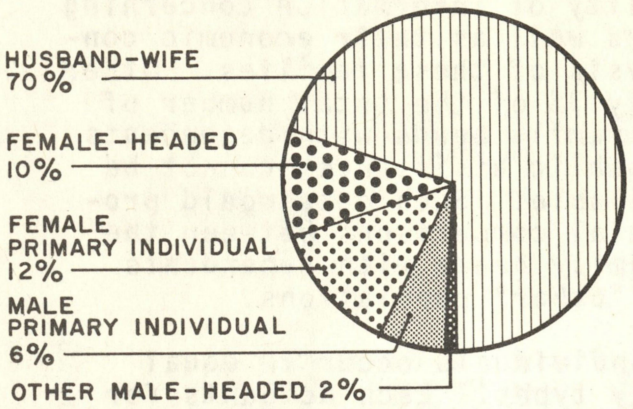
* Census Tracts, PHC(1)-143, op. cit., p. App. 5.

** Age/Sex data presented on page 13 in SCRPA's earlier report Population and Development does reveal that females in the 45 and over category outnumber males by nearly 2 to 1.

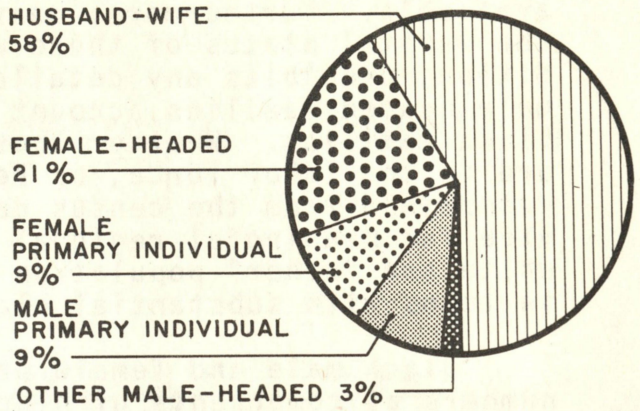
FAMILY ORGANIZATION

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT REGION-1970

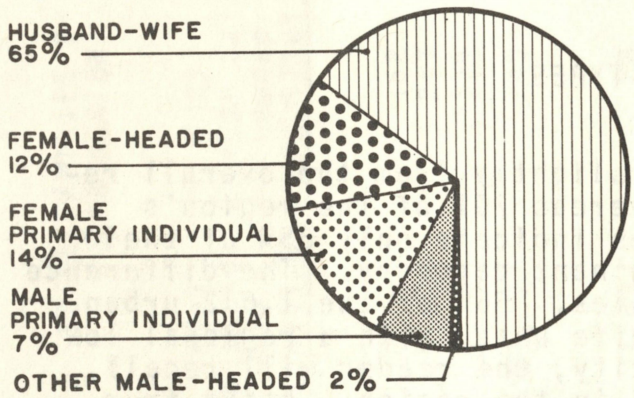
TOTAL 64,388 FAMILIES



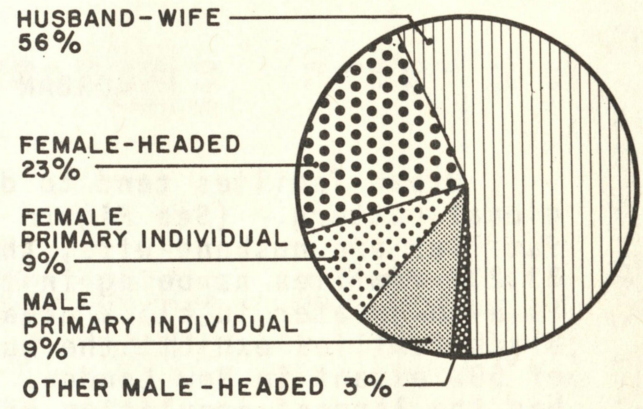
TOTAL 1,850 BLACK FAMILIES



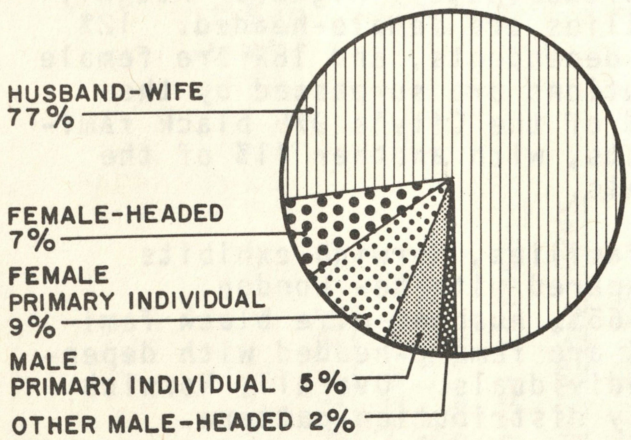
TOTAL 33,205 URBAN FAMILIES



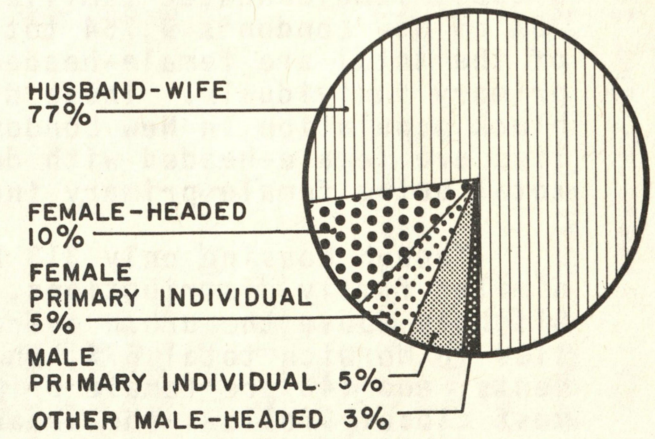
TOTAL 1,612 BLACK URBAN FAMILIES



TOTAL 31,183 SUBURBAN AND RURAL FAMILIES



TOTAL 238 BLACK SUBURBAN AND RURAL FAMILIES



SOURCE: *1ST COUNT SUMMARY TAPE, 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING*

FIGURE 4

Figure 4.) While husband-wife families, too, are the dominant household unit, the number of female-headed households is substantial. They account for 21% of all black families. While it is believed that black women, too, share in the relative female longevity condition, a separate black age/sex profile is not available. Furthermore, unavailability of information concerning the marital status of these women, as well as their economic condition, prohibits any detailed analysis of these families. Other male-headed families account for only 3% of the total number of black families. Whether these lone family heads with dependents are in the labor force, or receive public assistance, cannot be determined from the census data available. Such data would provide for meaningful regional and racial comparisons between the white and "other" population lone family heads with dependents in towns with substantial black and "other" populations.

Black male and female primary individuals occur in equal numbers as components of black family types. Each accounts for 9% of the total family count. Table 3 has a complete count of families by type. Specific family data for white and "other" families are not available for comparison in the 1970 census.

URBAN FAMILY TYPES

Urban families tend to diverge slightly from the overall regional pattern. (See Figure 4.) Whereas 70% of the region's families are husband-wife, the cities indicate only 65% of their 33,205 families as being in that dominant category. The difference is even greater in black urban families. 56% of the 1,612 urban black families exhibit the husband-wife unit, with a regional low of 50% extant in New London. That city, the reader will recall, has the largest population of blacks in the region. Aside from the husband-wife families, urban families are largely female-headed. While 12% are female-headed families with dependents, 14% of the 33,205 urban families are female primary individuals. In a city housing nearly half of the region's non-white minority groups, female-headed families are predominately higher. Roughly 30% of New London's 9,754 total families are female-headed. 12% of the total are female-headed with dependents, and 18% are female primary individuals. These distributions are surpassed by the black population in New London. 26% of the City's 979 black families are female-headed with dependents, with another 11% of the total being female primary individuals.

Though housing only 313 black families, Norwich exhibits similar family distributions, as compared with New London. Slightly above the urban average of 65%, husband-wife black families in Norwich total 67%, while 10% are female-headed with dependents, and 14% are female primary individuals. Overall, Norwich most closely follows the urban family distribution pattern.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FAMILIES BY TYPE, 1970
SCRPA REGION

	Total Number of Families	Total Husband-Wife Families	Total Other Male Headed Families	Total Female Headed Families	Total Male Primary Individuals	Total Female Primary Individuals
URBAN TOWNS						
Groton	10,315	7,002	162	164	598	909
New London	9,754	5,625	247	1,195	905	1,782
Norwich	13,136	8,750	336	1,287	861	1,902
URBAN TOTALS:	33,205	21,377	745	4,126	2,364	4,593
SUBURBAN TOWNS						
Colchester	1,810	1,431	28	109	99	143
East Lyme	3,338	2,598	60	237	159	284
Griswold	2,435	1,749	64	192	161	269
Ledyard	3,165	2,602	33	267	101	162
Lisbon	833	668	18	53	37	57
Montville	4,345	3,486	79	325	179	276
Preston	1,035	813	21	65	56	80
Sprague	862	662	19	68	40	73
Stonington	5,293	3,726	109	414	355	689
Waterford	5,163	3,931	109	384	263	476
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	28,279	21,666	540	2,114	1,450	2,509
RURAL TOWNS						
Bozrah	559	459	14	31	31	24
Franklin	408	329	9	21	12	37
North Stonington	1,046	834	10	80	56	66
Salem	440	357	10	16	32	25
Voluntown	451	335	8	22	44	42
RURAL TOTALS:	2,904	2,314	51	170	175	194
REGIONAL TOTALS:	64,388	45,357	1,336	6,410	3,989	7,296

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, First Count Summary Tape, 1970.

TABLE 3: TOTAL BLACK FAMILIES BY TYPE, 1970
SCRPA REGION

	Total Number of Families	Total Husband-Wife Families	Total Other Male Headed Families	Total Female Headed Families	Total Male Primary Individuals	Total Female Primary Individuals
URBAN TOWNS						
Groton	320	232	11	55	12	10
New London	979	492	26	250	99	112
Norwich	313	162	10	71	40	30
URBAN TOTALS:	1,612	886	47	376	151	152
SUBURBAN TOWNS						
Colchester	41	31	2	4	1	3
East Lyme	7	6	0	1	0	0
Griswold	4	1	0	1	1	1
Ledyard	31	27	1	1	1	1
Lisbon	#	#	#	#	#	#
Montville	54	41	3	4	5	1
Preston	4	4	0	0	0	0
Sprague	#	#	#	#	#	#
Stonington	29	14	0	6	1	3
Waterford	62	49	0	7	2	4
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	232	178	6	24	11	13
RURAL TOWNS						
Bozrah	1	1	0	0	0	0
Franklin	#	#	#	#	#	#
North Stonington	5	4	0	0	1	0
Salem	#	#	#	#	#	#
Voluntown	#	#	#	#	#	#
RURAL TOTALS:	6	5	0	0	1	0
REGIONAL TOTALS:	1,850	1,069	53	400	163	165

Suppressed data is unavailable as the base for the derived figure is too small to be shown, or that the data are being withheld to avoid disclosure of information for individuals. This symbol interpretation shall apply throughout this report.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, First Count Summary Tape, 1970.

Groton led the region with the highest proportion of female-headed families. 16% of the total 10,315 families were listed as female-headed. This was significantly higher than the regional proportion at 10%. Since some of the region's larger towns are subdivided into tracts for purposes of more accurate data compiling, specific areas of concentration of items included in the 1970 census may be pinpointed.

In Groton it was noted that in the two tracts adjacent to the U.S. Navy Submarine Base, the number of female-headed families was more than double the number of such families in other tracts in Groton.* Since the two tracts adjacent to the Base are largely composed of military housing, it follows that most families in those tracts are Navy families. The large incidence of "female-headed" families most likely is due to the nature of the 1970 census form which asked who was living at the place of residence on April 1, 1970. In Navy families where the male (actual head of household) may have been out to sea over April 1st, the Navy wife may have indicated herself as head of household.

SUBURBAN AND RURAL FAMILY TYPES

The suburban and rural families are largely (77% and 80% respectively) husband-wife families. The number of husband-wife families in these towns is consistently higher than the regional average of 70%. Stonington emerges as the only town that equals that regional distribution of 70%. In addition, Stonington houses a sizable female primary individual family type. 13% of Stonington's 5,293 families are of that category, which approximates the regional proportion of female primary individuals at 12%. Lack of data concerning the age and marital status of this family type prevents explanation of this condition in Stonington.

In all cases, the proportion of female-headed families and female primary individuals in the suburban and rural towns is significantly below the regional averages of 10% and 12%, respectively. In general, male-headed families in the suburban and rural towns account for roughly 2% of the total number of families, thus following the pattern of the region as being the rarest occurring family type.

The small numbers of suburban and rural black population prevent any detailed analysis of black family organization in those towns.

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* In tracts 7022 and 7023, among the total 1,514 and 737 families in the respective tracts, 590 (39%) and 290 (39%) families were reported as female-headed. Female-headed families in other tracts in Groton ranged from 6% to 14% of the total number of families. Census Tracts, PHC(1)-143, op. cit., Table P-1, p. 4.

FAMILY SIZE

Mean (or average) family size is determined by dividing the number of people included in families by the number of occupied housing units.* The mean regional family size in Southeastern Connecticut in 1970 was 3.2 persons. Family sizes in the region ranged from a low of 2.7 in New London, to a high of 3.9 in North Stonington. (See Table 4 for complete town data on mean family size.) Urban families were found to be generally smaller in size than their rural and suburban counterparts. The mean urban family size was 3.0, while mean suburban and rural family sizes were 3.3 and 3.4, respectively. The existence of the larger family sizes in the suburban and rural areas is enhanced by the greater availability of low density housing in those towns.

Black and white mean family size data is available for comparison against the total regional family figures. White mean family size was 3.2 persons. The number varied with the type of town from 3.0 persons in the cities, to 3.3 persons in the suburban towns, and to 3.4 persons in the rural towns.

The small number of black and "other" population in the region's suburban and rural towns indicates that the greater family size characteristic of those towns largely represents white families. With the exception of the rural areas whose black population is less than 1%, black families in the region generally exhibit family sizes greater than the regional average. The black mean family size was 3.7 persons. Acknowledging the fact that suburban black family size was based upon small numbers, black families followed the regional pattern of smaller urban families. Black urban families averaged 3.6 persons, which was significantly lower than the 4.0 family size characteristic of the black suburban family.

FAMILY SIZE IN THE TOWNS

Those towns in the region indicating the largest amount of population growth over the 1960-1970 decade revealed the largest mean family sizes. Relative slow growth (as well as population loss) among the urban towns was reflected in the small family size of 3.0 persons.

Among the suburban towns, Ledyard and Montville had the largest mean family sizes at 3.7 and 3.6, respectively; these towns also exhibited the greatest rates of growth in the region over the 1960-1970 decade.

North Stonington led the rural towns in population growth,

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* Individuals in group quarters and those who are inmates of institutions are absent from the family count.

TABLE 4: MEAN SIZE OF FAMILY, 1970
SCRPA REGION

	Total Population	White Population	Black Population
URBAN TOWNS			
Groton	3.3	3.3	4.1
New London	2.7	2.6	3.5
Norwich	3.0	3.0	3.6
URBAN TOTALS:	3.0	3.0	3.6
SUBURBAN TOWNS			
Colchester	3.5	3.5	4.1
East Lyme	3.4	3.4	4.9
Griswold	3.1	3.1	2.5
Ledyard	3.7	3.7	3.7
Lisbon	3.4	3.4	#
Montville	3.6	3.6	3.8
Preston	3.5	3.5	3.3
Sprague	3.3	3.3	#
Stonington	3.0	3.0	3.8
Waterford	3.2	3.2	4.3
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	3.3	3.3	4.0
RURAL TOWNS			
Bozrah	3.5	3.5	2.0
Franklin	3.3	3.32	3.0
North Stonington	3.9	3.6	2.6
Salem	3.3	3.3	#
Voluntown	3.2	3.2	#
RURAL TOTALS:	3.4	3.4	2.5
REGIONAL TOTALS:	3.2	3.2	3.7

Data Suppressed.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, First Count Summary Tape, 1970.

while having the largest mean family size in the region at 3.9 persons.

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The 1970 census defines a household as consisting of the person or persons occupying a house, apartment, room, or group of rooms intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters, and constituting a housing unit. "Heads" of households, as used collectively in this report, include: 1) the head of a husband-wife family (regarded as a male), 2) the female-headed family (of a male-less household), 3) other male family head (of a female-less household), 4) male primary individual (living alone or with nonrelatives only), and 5) female primary individual (living alone or with nonrelatives only).

AGE OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

75% of the region's 63,869 household heads in 1970 were between the ages of 25 to 64 (inclusive). These 47,590 persons contribute heavily to the prime (25 to 44) and mature (45-64) work force. Regionally, heads 65 years of age or older outnumber young household heads (less than 25 years of age) by approximately 2 to 1. Heads of households 65 or older account for 17% of the total in Southeastern Connecticut, whereas those heads of households less than 25 years old account for only 8% of the total number of household heads.

Among the 61,427 heads of households who were white, 75% were aged 25-64, with 17% aged 65 or older, and 8% younger than 25 years. The nonwhite heads of households followed slightly different patterns of age distribution. Of the 1,827 black household heads in the region, 82% were between the ages of 25 and 64. While 11% of the black household heads were younger than 25 years, only 7% were aged 65 or older. This constitutes a reversal of proportions among the younger and older household heads, in comparison with the white age distribution. The migration of younger blacks into the region may account, in part, for larger proportions of blacks in the young household head category. Furthermore, the statistics of the 65 and older category may suggest that blacks may die, or leave Southeastern Connecticut, at an earlier age than their white contemporaries.

Of the 386 "other" (nonwhite, nonblack) household heads, 77% were aged 25 to 64, 13% were 65 or older, and 10% were younger than 25 years.

DIFFERENCES AMONG THE TOWNS

The age distribution of household heads varied with the type of town. Generally, the suburban and rural towns housed a larger proportion of the 25 to 64 age group, each with 79%. The relative clustering of younger and older household heads in the urban towns (10% and 18%, respectively) may be due to the greater availability of rental housing in those towns, in which many young and older families reside. The slightly higher proportion of household heads under 25 years in Groton (12%) may reflect the numbers of young men in military service stationed in that town, and included in the male primary individual category.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN AGED 0-17

Family size is strongly influenced by the number of children. The 1970 census indicated 76,400 residents aged 0-17 in the region's 18 towns. This age group comprised 35% of the total regional population. White children totaled 72,565, or 95%, of this age group, while nonwhites, nearly all of whom are black, accounted for the balance. Unlike the total population distribution pattern which indicates the cities as housing the largest group of residents (50%) and the suburban and rural areas as having 45% and 5% respectively, the suburban towns accounted for the greatest number of the region's 76,400 children. 48% of the age group were reported to have been in the suburban towns, with 47% of the children in the cities, and 5% in the rural areas. The smaller mean family size of the urban towns (as contrasted against the suburban and rural towns) underlies this distribution.

In 1970 there were 3,834 nonwhite children in the region. 84% of this age group was black. Regional distribution of children along racial lines followed the pattern of the total population. The majority of nonwhite children lived in the urban towns of Groton, New London, and Norwich. The 1970 census reported 84%, or 3,201 nonwhite children, as residing in the cities. Over half of this nonwhite urban total resides in New London. Of these 1,704 children, 92% are black, reflecting in part New London's concentration of black residents and large family size.*

Those urban nonwhite children not residing in New London are divided between Groton, with 27%, and Norwich, with 20%. Black children in Groton outnumber "other" nonwhite children by roughly

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* In the City of New London, 25% of the total population is aged 0-17. (23% of the total white population is aged 0-17, 25% of the total "other" population is aged 0-17, and 44% of the total black population is aged 0-17.) This is reflected in the mean black family size of 3.5, as compared with 2.7 for New London as a whole.

4:1, whereas in Norwich the margin is greater, with blacks dominating "others" by nearly 6:1.

White children are divided fairly equally between the urban and suburban towns, with a small percentage, 5%, located in the rural areas. Nonwhite children are virtually absent from the rural areas, but constitute a widely scattered 16% among the suburban towns. Of the 616 nonwhite children in suburban towns, 73% are black. Waterford and Montville house the greatest concentrations, each at 27%, of suburban nonwhite children. The remaining 46%, absent almost entirely from Griswold, Lisbon, Preston, and Sprague, reside in the balance of the suburban towns.

CHILDREN UNDER SIX YEARS OF AGE

11% of the region's population is under the age of six. These 25,097 individuals are predominately white (95%). 50% of the under six age group are located in the region's urban towns, as compared with the 0-17 age group, of which 47% is located in the urban towns. This difference may suggest the trend of some families with children over the age of six to seek the suburban and rural areas which generally provide more open space for the older children than do the urban areas. The open space may be limited to the yard of the dwelling, which in the suburban towns is usually an owner-occupied, single family unit, as opposed to the more limited (or non-existent) yard facilities of the multi-family and renter-occupied urban units. The remainder of this young age group is proportionate to the general population distribution. 45% reside in the suburban towns, with 5% living in the rural areas.

NONWHITE DISTRIBUTION

The 1,336 nonwhites under the age of six comprise only 5% of this regional age group, and reside almost exclusively (86%) in the urban towns. Consistent with nonwhite urban distribution, over half of the age group resides in New London, with the balance divided equally between Groton and Norwich.

The rural towns house no significant under six nonwhite population. Those living in the suburban towns are found chiefly in Montville, with 51 children, and with lesser representation in Ledyard, Stonington, and Waterford.

FAMILY STRUCTURE

The 1970 census provides fairly complete information concern-

ing the family situation of children under six years.* (See Table 5.) Of the total 25,097 children in the age group, 82% are included in the regionally-dominant husband-wife family type. White children appear in husband-wife families with the same frequency. Of the 23,760 white children in this age group, 82% are of husband-wife families. While an "other" nonwhite family breakdown of the age group is not available from the 1970 census, the census indicates that 62% of the 1,051 black children are included in husband-wife families.

The percentage of children in husband-wife families varies among the three kinds of towns in the region. In the urban towns, it drops to 75% (all races considered). 76% of all urban white children of the age group appear in this category, as compared with 60% of all urban black children. The suburban and rural towns each exceed the regional figure, with 82% and 91% of their respective under six populations living in husband-wife families.

14% of the region's under six population lives in female-headed families. In the urban towns where there is a fairly high incidence of female-headed families, the number of children living in these families rises to 21% of the total urban under six group. Among the urban towns, Groton is conspicuous with 29% of its 5,360 children living in female-headed families. This compares with 18% and 13%, of the separate town total under six populations, in New London and Norwich, respectively. In Groton, the reader will recall, the impact of Navy families upon the town population has resulted in a somewhat distorted picture, as evidenced in the discussion of family organization (specifically the number of female-headed families) earlier in this report. Among the urban black children, female-headed families account for 33% of the total 935 children in this age group. In New London the figure rises to 39%.

In the suburban towns, roughly 8% of the total under six population lives in female-headed families. Ledyard is the only suburban town to exceed this figure; in that town, female-headed families account for 12% of the under six population. Among the rural towns, 5% of the 1,194 children are included in female-headed families. The small number of black children in the suburban and rural towns (8) prevents any analysis by town.

There are a significant number of the under six age group located in families where they may or may not be related to the head of household. They include related children (but not own), and unrelated children living in the family. Regionally, those children total 4% of the under six age group. The concentrations of these kinds of children do not vary with the three kinds of towns within the region. Owing to the few other male-headed families in the region, the number of young children included in that family type amounts to less than 1% in all of the region's towns.

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* The data excludes those in the age group who are in group quarters, and those who are inmates of institutions.

TABLE 5: FAMILY STRUCTURE OF WHITE CHILDREN SIX YEARS OR LESS

	Total Children 6 Years or Less	In Husband-Wife Families	In Other Male Headed Families	In Female Headed Families	Other* Household Children
URBAN TOWNS					
Groton	5,081	3,457	6	1,481	127
New London	2,163	1,729	17	328	89
Norwich	4,193	3,518	24	484	167
URBAN TOTALS:	11,437	8,704	47	2,293	383
SUBURBAN TOWNS					
Colchester	823	752	1	33	37
East Lyme	1,328	1,194	6	67	61
Griswold	943	819	4	72	48
Ledyard	1,712	1,443	8	216	45
Lisbon	352	311	1	26	14
Montville	2,107	1,850	10	172	75
Preston	380	349	2	18	11
Sprague	360	325	2	19	14
Stonington	1,729	1,520	9	128	72
Waterford	1,403	1,234	7	90	72
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	11,137	9,797	50	841	449
RURAL TOWNS					
Bozrah	228	201	0	11	16
Franklin	139	132	1	2	4
North Stonington	494	441	1	38	14
Salem	161	150	0	4	7
Voluntown	164	153	0	5	6
RURAL TOTALS:	1,186	1,077	2	60	47
REGIONAL TOTALS:	23,760	19,578	99	3,194	879

* These children may be relatives, or non-relatives of the family head.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Second Count Statistics, 1970.

TABLE 5: FAMILY STRUCTURE OF BLACK CHILDREN SIX YEARS OR LESS

	Total Children 6 Years or Less	In Husband-Wife Families	In Other Male Headed Families	In Female Headed Families	Other Household Children	Total "Other" Children 6 Years*
URBAN TOWNS						
Groton	194	152	2	32	8	85
New London	545	297	1	212	35	73
Norwich	196	106	3	69	21	54
URBAN TOTALS:	935	555	6	313	64	212
SUBURBAN TOWNS						
Colchester	20	15	0	0	5	1
East Lyme	0	0	0	0	0	12
Griswold	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ledyard	24	20	0	1	3	8
Lisbon	#	#	#	#	#	1
Montville	30	24	3	3	0	21
Preston	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sprague	#	#	#	#	#	1
Stonington	16	12	0	2	2	16
Waterford	25	21	0	2	2	4
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	116	92	3	8	13	66
RURAL TOWNS						
Bozrah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	#	#	#	#	#	0
North Stonington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem	#	#	#	#	#	2
Voluntown	#	#	#	#	#	6
RURAL TOTALS:	#	#	#	#	#	8
REGIONAL TOTALS:	1,051	647	9	321	77	286

* Family Structure information of "other" children not available from 1970 Census.

\# Data Suppressed.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Second Count Statistics, 1970.

THE SCHOOL AGE POPULATION

In 1970 there were 51,303 school age children (age 6-17) in the Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region, all of whom accounted for just over 23% of the total regional population. Whites total 48,805, or 95%, of the school age group with non-whites, nearly all of whom are black, accounting for the balance. The regional distribution of the school age children varies somewhat from the general pattern of population distribution. Whereas the cities house 50% of the region's 220,096 residents, only 45% of the school age group live in the three urban towns. In contrast, the suburban and rural towns house 45% and 5%, respectively, of the total population, while having 50% and 5% of the school children. The smaller showing of the school age group in the urban areas reflects the previously discussed smaller family size in those towns.

The school age group apporaches one quarter of a typical town's total population. Although differences exist between individual towns, the range is not wide. New London (which regionally has the smallest mean family size of 2.7 persons) exhibits the regional low in percentage of the school-age group with 17%; North Stonington appears at the other extreme with 30% (while having the largest mean family size in the region at 3.9 persons).

Owing to the smaller family size and the relatively fewer numbers of school age children, the urban towns fell slightly below the regional average with 21% of their population consisting of school age children. Groton, which had experienced the greatest amount of growth among the urban towns during the past decade, was above the urban average with 24% of its total population in the school age group. The relative lack of growth in Norwich over the decade is reflected in part by the school age group, which accounts for 21% of the total town population.

Significant in-migration of families, as well as natural increase, contributed to the larger showing of school age children in the suburban and rural towns. In those towns, the school age age group totaled 26%, and 27%, respectively, of the total town populations. Suburban and rural towns exhibiting the greatest amount of population growth - Ledyard, Montville, North Stonington, and East Lyme - also received the greatest number of in-migratory families. The in-migration was largely stimulated by the industrial expansion of some of the region's largest employment centers, specifically the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation, and the Charles Pfizer Company.

State Department of Health figures reveal a reduction in the school age group. They also indicate a drop in the birth rate occurring by 1965, which continued through 1970.* It was during

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* The drop-off in births, evident in the shrinkage of the under

those years that significant in-migration of families into Southeastern Connecticut occurred.

While the migration of families with younger (pre-high school) children into the towns has in most cases offset the effects of the declining birth rate, the shrinking under 18 age group is apparent in some areas in the high school (14-17) age group. The rural town of North Stonington (which experienced an 89% population increase over the last decade) exemplifies this situation. The high school graduating class in North Stonington had consistently declined in number during the late 1960's. The high school graduated 68 seniors in 1969, and only 55 seniors in 1971. In 1972, the number of graduates rose to 69. Communication with a Wheeler High School official in North Stonington in October of 1972, revealed that the 1973 senior class currently has 73 seniors. The Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes were reported as having 86, 80, and 93 students enrolled. The high school currently has a total enrollment of 332 students. The growth of the high school age group should increase more rapidly with the addition of the (now older) children of the inmigratory families of the middle and late 1960's.

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18 age group, is declining for the first time since the 1930's. "The new downward trend is important to local school officials who must plan carefully to avoid overbuilding. A serious consequence of the drop in Connecticut's birth rate has been a shrinking job market for school teachers." CPEC Bulletin, July-August, 1972, p. 1.

III. EDUCATION

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The 1970 census indicated 51,519 residents of the region enrolled in grades 1-12. This was 23% of the total regional population. School enrollment is a sample question on the census questionnaire. The enrollment figures presented here are based upon a 15% sampling of the total population, and so they may not match actual school enrollment figures for the individual towns. The regional enrollment figure for grades 1-12 does compare with the number of school age children (those aged 6-17), which was 51,303 in 1970. The excess of the enrollment figure is due in part to the fact that the figure is based upon those individuals aged 3-34. Census enrollment figures are reported in the three major school divisions - elementary, high school, and college. Of the 58,182 individuals enrolled in school (grades 1-12) and college in the region, 63% are in grades 1-8, 26% are in grades 9-12, and 11% are reported as attending college.

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The 1970 census indicated 15,639 residents, aged 14-17, generally the high school age group, in the Planning Region. Comparison of this figure with the high school enrollment figures for 1970 indicate a 96% enrollment of persons in this age group. In the region, the high school age group accounts for 7% of the total population. As expected, the suburban and rural areas house a larger proportion of the age group than do the urban towns. 47% of the group resides in the cities, as compared to 48% in the suburban towns, and 5% in the rural areas. Enrollment figures in the suburban and rural towns are higher than those of the region's urban areas. While in the suburban and rural areas 97% of the high school age population is enrolled in school, 94% of the total urban age 14-17 population is reported in school. From the census data available, it is impossible to determine how many children enrolled in high school will drop out, and fail to graduate. It is also impossible to determine if nonwhite children leave school at an earlier age than their white contemporaries.*

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

In the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA, individuals enrolled in college totaled 3% of the total SMSA population. Overall, the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA compared closely with other SMSA's in Connecticut. The Hartford SMSA and the Norwalk SMSA also reported 3% of their population as enrolled in college. The New Haven SMSA was somewhat higher at 6%, due in part to the larger number of colleges in that area.

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* While Connecticut law requires that a child begin his formal education at the age of 7, it does not require that he receive a high school diploma. A child may "quit" school at age 16.

In the region, the number of students enrolled in college was 3% of the total population. The number of college students among the total enrolled group aged 3-34 varied with the individual towns. Unlike the high school enrollment figures, the number of college students in the urban towns (4,618) was more than double the number of college students in the suburban and rural areas (1,858 and 187 respectively). College enrollment in the region's cities is high due to the concentration of three colleges in the City of New London. The combined enrollment figure totaled nearly 2,500 in 1970. Examination of the census tract in New London including Connecticut College and the United States Coast Guard Academy, as well as the tract including Mitchell College, revealed that the resident students were counted into 1970 college enrollment figure for New London.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Comprehensive educational data is available from the 1970 census for persons aged 25 years and over. Since this age group includes the prime (age 25-44) and mature (age 44-64) workers, the data provides a complete educational profile of the major part of the labor force in Southeastern Connecticut.

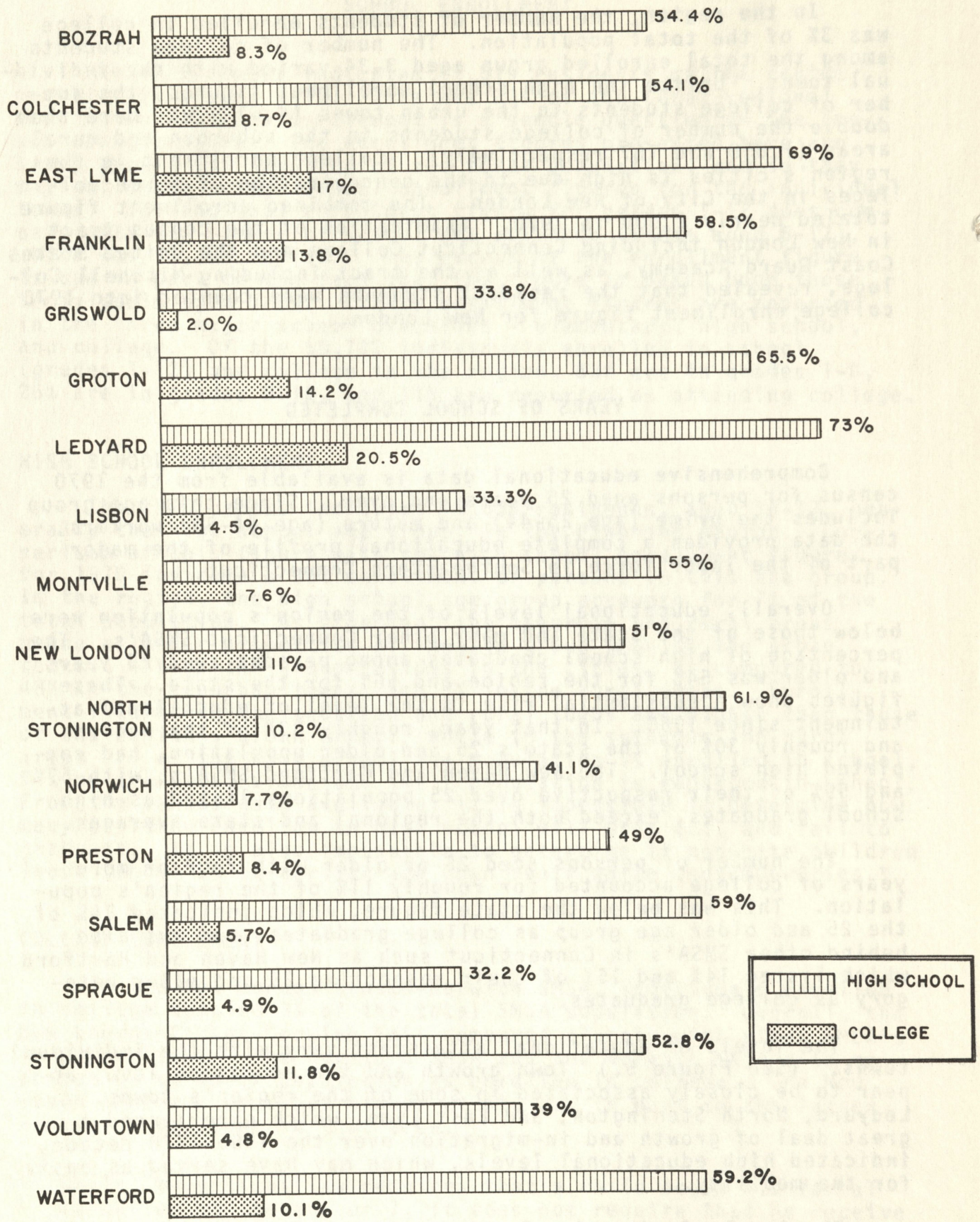
Overall, educational levels of the region's population were below those of the state and many other Connecticut SMSA's. The percentage of high school graduates among persons aged 25 years and older was 54% for the region and 56% for the state. These figures show a substantial rise in the level of educational attainment since 1960. In that year, roughly 33% of the region, and roughly 30% of the state's 25 and older population, had completed high school. The New Haven and Hartford SMSA's, with 57% and 59% of their respective over 25 populations listed as high school graduates, exceed both the regional and state averages.

The number of persons aged 25 or older with four or more years of college accounted for roughly 11% of the region's population. This was below the state figure, which indicated 14% of the 25 and older age group as college graduates, and was also behind other SMSA's in Connecticut such as New Haven and Hartford which listed 14% and 15% of their respective 25 and older category as college graduates.

The levels of educational attainment vary with the individual towns. (See Figure 5.) Town growth and the education level appear to be closely associated in some of the region's towns. Ledyard, North Stonington, and East Lyme, which experienced a great deal of growth and in-migration over the 1960-1970 decade, indicated high educational levels, which may have served as basis for the mobility.

The level of educational attainment is similarly reflected

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GRADUATES, AMONG POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OLDER, 1970 *



*THE HIGH SCHOOL PERCENTAGES CONTAIN THOSE WHO COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL, 1-3 YEARS OF COLLEGE, AND 4 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE.

SOURCE: *PHC(1)-143 NEW LONDON-GROTON-NORWICH SMSA AND PC(1)-C8 CONN.-GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS.*

FIGURE 5

in the pattern of job distribution in the region. In towns such as Ledyard and East Lyme where the education level was high, nearly 4 out of every 10 occupations* were listed as professional. Conversely in Sprague, where the level of educational attainment is relatively low, the number of professional occupations dropped to two or less out of every 10 resident workers.

Limited educational data is available for nonwhites over the age of 25. Data concerning urban blacks indicates that roughly 42% of all urban blacks over 25 have graduated from high school, with 6% of the age group listed as college graduates. In Groton, 55% of the total 538 black persons 25 years or older have graduated from high school, and 9% of this age group have completed four or more years of college. New London listed 42% of the 1,464 black population 25 years or older as high school graduates, and 5% as college graduates. The level of educational attainment among black persons in Norwich was significantly lower than the other urban towns. The City listed no college graduates among the 25 years and older population, and only 28% of the age group was reported to have graduated from high school.

* Discussed in Chapter IV of this report.

IV. OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

The census indicates that in the spring of 1970 Southeastern Connecticut had a total civilian labor force of slightly more than 79,000 persons 16 years or older. Of this total, 62% were males and 38% were females. There were about 2,500 black workers in the labor force. On a relative basis, blacks comprised 3% of the region's total civilian labor force and 3% of its total population. 56% of the black labor force was male.

Available data indicate that Southeastern Connecticut has a very low percentage of females 16 years or older who participate in the labor force. New London County, which contains three more towns than the planning region, had 40% of its female population 16 or more years of age in the labor force. This was the lowest participation rate of the state's 8 counties and compares with a median of 45.8% among the counties. If New London County women had participated at the same rate as those in Hartford County, which led Connecticut's counties with a rate of 48.3%, approximately 6,500 additional women would have been in the labor force. Similarly, the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA, which has six fewer towns than the planning region, had a participation rate of 39.9%. This was the lowest among the 12 SMSAs in Connecticut and compares with a median rate of 45.5% among them. The cause of this low female labor force participation rate is not clear. The number of non-labor force females 16 years or more of age in New London County who are inmates of institutions or are enrolled in school is not large enough to explain the low participation rate. It may possibly be due to the lack of attractive job opportunities for women in this region.

Table 6 shows the total civilian labor force distribution within the region. Its pattern is quite similar to that of the total population. The three urban towns, with 49% of the region's civilian labor force, have 50% of the region's population. Collectively, the 10 suburban towns have 46% of the region's labor force and 45% of its population. Five rural towns combined have 5% of both the region's labor force and population.

Skills of the employed labor force in Southeastern Connecticut do not differ markedly from the state as a whole. The region has a slightly smaller percentage of its workers classed as professional* than is true statewide, 25% compared to 27%. In the highly-skilled category, the region is ahead of the state, 21%

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* For purposes of this report, the terms "professional, highly-skilled, and semi-skilled," contain the following occupational categories used in the census: Professional - professional, technical, managerial, and administrative positions; highly-skilled - craftsmen, foremen, and transport equipment operatives; semi-skilled - clerical, operatives, laborers, farm workers, service, private household, and sales workers.

TABLE 6: TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1970
(Males and females 16 years or more of age in the civilian labor force.)

	Males	Females	Total	% of Regional Total
URBAN TOWNS				
Groton	6,645	4,251	10,896	13.8
New London	6,505	4,993	11,498	14.5
Norwich	9,880	6,541	16,421	20.7
URBAN TOTALS:	23,030	15,785	38,815	49.0
SUBURBAN TOWNS				
Colchester	1,613	951	2,564	3.2
East Lyme	2,752	1,393	4,145	5.2
Griswold	1,965	1,058	3,023	3.8
Ledyard	2,327	1,339	3,666	4.6
Lisbon	720	355	1,075	1.4
Montville	3,841	2,018	5,859	7.4
Preston	917	465	1,382	1.7
Sprague	712	438	1,150	1.5
Stonington	4,090	2,469	6,559	8.3
Waterford	4,378	2,492	6,870	8.7
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	23,315	12,978	36,293	45.8
RURAL TOWNS				
Bozrah	604	294	898	1.2
Franklin	367	215	582	.7
North Stonington	910	439	1,349	1.7
Salem	368	217	585	.7
Voluntown	441	256	697	.9
RURAL TOTALS:	2,690	1,421	4,111	5.2
REGIONAL TOTALS:	49,035	30,184	79,219	100.0

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C8, 1970, Tables 104 and 117.

compared to 18%. 54% of the region's employed workers were classed as semi-skilled, while for the state as a whole the figure was 55%.

Within the region there are significant differences in the occupational skills of the population from one town to another. (See Table 7.) The suburban area has a noticeably higher concentration of professional and highly-skilled occupations among its residents. As a group, the suburban towns had about 50% of their resident workers in the two highest skill classes. In contrast, the rural and urban towns stood at 46% and 43% respectively.

The uneven pattern of job skill distribution is still more noticeable if individual towns are studied. East Lyme and Ledyard, for example, had close to 4 out of every 10 working residents employed in occupations classified as professional. In Groton, North Stonington, Colchester, Montville, Preston, and Salem the figure approached 3 out of every 10 workers. The 10 remaining towns were below this figure.

Highly-skilled workers displayed a similar pattern of variation from town to town. In Sprague, nearly 3 out of every 10 working residents was classed as highly-skilled. All of the urban towns, two suburban towns, and one rural town had less than 2 out of every 10 workers in this category. The balance of the towns fell between these two extremes.

Fully comparable data on job levels are not available for black workers. However, the census does provide this information for the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA. This excludes North Stonington, Voluntown, Franklin, Bozrah, Colchester, and Salem in this region and includes Old Lyme from the Connecticut River Estuary Region. These data provide a crude indication of the employment profile of the black working population in this area. Of the 2,317 black workers in the SMSA, 16% were classified as professional, compared with 25% for the total regional work force. 16% were classed as highly skilled, compared with 21% for the region. And 68% were in jobs described as semi-skilled, compared with 54% for the region.

No data are available on "other" nonwhite members of the labor force.

EMPLOYMENT

Employment in civilian jobs covered by unemployment insurance totaled slightly more than 73,000* in Southeastern Connecticut in

* In addition, a significant number of military personnel are

TABLE 7: OCCUPATIONS, TOTAL EMPLOYED, 16 YEARS+, 1970
(By place of residence)

	Professional*		Highly-Skilled*		Semi-Skilled*		Total	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
URBAN TOWNS								
Groton	3,037	29.2	1,943	18.7	5,415	52.1	10,395	100.0
New London	2,820	25.6	1,903	17.3	6,305	57.2	11,028	100.0
Norwich	3,272	20.8	3,094	19.6	9,388	59.6	15,754	100.0
URBAN TOTALS:	9,129	24.6	6,940	18.7	21,108	56.8	37,177	100.0
SUBURBAN TOWNS								
Colchester	359	27.2	330	25.0	632	47.8	1,321	100.0
East Lyme	1,481	37.1	879	22.0	1,634	40.9	3,994	100.0
Griswold	432	14.8	745	25.6	1,738	59.6	2,915	100.0
Ledyard	1,359	38.6	595	16.9	1,567	44.5	3,521	100.0
Lisbon	222	21.6	271	26.4	534	52.0	1,027	100.0
Montville	1,562	27.7	1,410	25.0	2,660	47.2	5,632	100.0
Preston	369	27.2	214	15.8	772	57.0	1,355	100.0
Sprague	188	16.9	321	28.8	606	54.3	1,115	100.0
Stonington	1,378	21.9	1,414	22.5	3,486	55.5	6,278	100.0
Waterford	1,733	26.0	1,532	23.0	3,409	51.1	6,674	100.0
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	9,083	26.8	7,711	22.8	17,038	50.4	33,832	100.0
RURAL TOWNS								
Bozrah	173	20.0	223	25.8	469	54.2	865	100.0
Franklin	123	22.0	118	21.1	319	57.0	560	100.0
North Stonington	359	28.6	310	24.7	588	46.8	1,257	100.0
Salem	155	27.6	127	22.6	279	49.7	561	100.0
Voluntown	97	14.5	117	17.5	455	68.0	669	100.0
RURAL TOTALS:	907	23.2	895	22.9	2,110	53.9	3,912	100.0
REGIONAL TOTALS:	19,119	25.5	15,546	20.7	40,256	53.7	74,921	100.0

* See footnote on page 36 for definitions.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Selected Fourth Count Statistics, 1970.
Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C8, 1970, Tables 105 and 118.
Bureau of the Census, Census Tracts, PHC(1)-143, 1970, Table 1-3.

June of 1970.* This figure was up about 31,000 from 1960, a 74% increase. However, some of this increase was due to extensions of unemployment insurance coverage during the decade.

Manufacturing jobs totaled 28,630, or 38% of all employment. This compares with 35% for the state as a whole. About 12,000 of these jobs are believed to have been at the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics in Groton.** Other leading manufacturing sectors were chemicals, plastics, insulated food containers, and paper products. Nearly three out of every four manufacturing jobs were located in the three urban communities of Groton, New London, and Norwich.

Manufacturing lost ground relatively as an employer in Southeastern Connecticut during the decade of the 60's. Connecticut Labor Department data show that while manufacturing employment in the region grew by nearly 3,500 jobs, it slipped badly from 60% of all covered civilian employment in 1960 to 38% in 1970. Within the manufacturing sector, significant employment losses occurred over the decade in the textile, apparel, and leather industries. Two leading growth areas in the nonmanufacturing economic sector have been trade and government, each of which accounted for nearly 20% of all civilian employment in 1970.

Most of the employed civilian labor force residing in Southeastern Connecticut has been able to find work within the region. Although data are not available on a regional basis, census information on New London County, which is larger by three towns than the planning region, shows that nearly 82% of the county residents worked within this county in 1970.*** This is the second highest percentage of employees working within their county of residence of any of Connecticut's eight counties. Only Hartford County, with 85% of its residents working within its borders, ranked higher. The next highest was New Haven County at 79%, while the lowest was Tolland County with 40%.

Data on the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA reinforce the view that most workers living in this region can find employment here. The SMSA data show that 82% of the resident workers were

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stationed in this region. In 1972 the total was slightly over 15,000, of whom about 13,500 were U.S. Navy personnel and nearly 1,100 were cadets at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

* Connecticut Labor Department. New London and Norwich Labor Market Letters, July, 1970.

** Brown, Donald, and Donald Planning Services. Economic Analysis for Town of Groton, Farmington, Conn., 1972, p. 39.

*** General Social and Economic Characteristics, Connecticut, PC(1)-C8, op. cit., Table 119.

employed within the SMSA. There are only a few notable exceptions to this. Of the workers living in Colchester, 93% commute to jobs outside the SMSA, chiefly in the Hartford area. In Franklin the figure is 75%. And in Salem and Voluntown it is over 50%. The recent completion of major new sections of the Route 2 and the Route 11 expressways into this region is likely to encourage greater commutation to the Hartford area from the northwestern section of this region.

Within the region civilian employment opportunities are very unevenly distributed. (See Table 8.) Better than 7 out of every 10 jobs are located in the three urban communities of Groton, New London, and Norwich. Groton alone accounts for 3 out of every 10 jobs. Together the 15 suburban and rural towns provide only about 3 out of every 10 jobs.

Of particular note are the great differences between the percentage of the region's total population and the jobs available from town to town and among different classes of towns. With only half the region's population, the urban towns contain nearly three-quarters of its civilian employment. Of the urban towns, only Norwich has a fairly close balance between its share of population and employment. The suburban towns are highly out of balance, due to rapid population growth coupled with only modest economic growth. With nearly 45% of the region's population, the suburbs have less than 27% of its civilian jobs. To achieve a proportionate balance between population and jobs, the suburban towns collectively would have to add 23,000 new jobs to their economies. Of the suburban towns, only Stonington comes close to striking a balance between its share of population and employment. As might be expected, the rural towns as a group have few nonagricultural job opportunities within their borders. With nearly 5% of the region's population, they have only slightly more than 1% of its nonagricultural civilian jobs.

The shifts between 1960 and 1970 in the balance of population and jobs among the three classes of towns were not startling. In both years the three urban towns contained close to three-quarters of the region's civilian nonagricultural employment. The 10 suburban towns as a group improved their employment position by adding approximately 10,000 jobs during the decade.* This was nearly a 100% increase, while their population grew by 40%. As a result, they raised their share of the region's jobs slightly.

The uneven distribution of population and jobs makes for a complex commuting pattern within the region. Data from the 1970 census do not permit a fully detailed analysis of commuters, but they do allow us to identify the commutation of workers from the

* 1960 data from Connecticut Labor Department, as presented in Economic Profiles published by the Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, 1968.

TABLE 8: COMPARISON OF POPULATION AND TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, 1970

	Population		Total Nonagricultural Civilian Employment	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
URBAN TOWNS				
Groton	38,523	17.5	22,560	30.6
New London	31,630	14.4	16,310	22.2
Norwich	41,433	18.8	14,100	19.2
URBAN TOTALS:	111,586	50.7	52,970	72.0
SUBURBAN TOWNS				
Colchester	6,603	3.0	1,520	2.1
East Lyme	11,399	5.2	1,620	2.2
Griswold	7,763	3.5	2,130	2.9
Ledyard	14,558	6.6	1,050	1.4
Lisbon	2,808	1.3	290	.4
Montville	15,662	7.1	2,390	3.2
Preston	3,593	1.6	1,610	2.2
Sprague	2,912	1.3	1,230	1.7
Stonington	15,940	7.3	4,790	6.5
Waterford	17,227	7.8	2,910	4.0
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	98,465	44.7	19,540	26.6
RURAL TOWNS				
Bozrah	2,036	.9	310	.4
Franklin	1,356	.6	250	.3
North Stonington	3,748	1.7	270	.4
Salem	1,453	.7	90	.1
Voluntown	1,452	.7	140	.2
RURAL TOTALS:	10,045	4.6	1,060	1.4
REGIONAL TOTALS:	220,096	100.0	73,570	100.0

SOURCES: Bureau of the Census, Census Tracts, PHC(1)-143, 1970, Table P-1.
Connecticut Labor Department, as presented in Market Data, 1972, published by the Connecticut Development Commission.

region's towns to the major employment centers in the three urban communities. Figure 6 displays this pattern graphically. Perhaps the most striking aspect of this map is the dominant role played by the Town of Groton in the employment structure of Southeastern Connecticut. A second pertinent point is the regional nature of the area's economy. No single community emerges as being totally self-sufficient.

Data on unemployment are available from two different sources, the 1970 census and the monthly reports of the Connecticut Labor Department. The definitions used by these sources differ, and so the reported numbers and rates of unemployment are not identical. However, they do provide a reasonable approximation of the unemployment situation in the region.

Census returns for April of 1970, based on a 20% sample of the region's population, indicate that of the total civilian labor force 16 years or more old, 3,109 individuals were unemployed. This would represent 3.9% of the civilian labor force.*

On the other hand, reports from the Connecticut Labor Department for the same time period indicate a combined total unemployment of 4,000 for the New London and Norwich Labor Market Areas, which together are slightly larger than the planning region. The overall rate of unemployment for the region was 4.7%.** The Labor Department data, it should be noted, include only those individuals covered by unemployment insurance.

It appears that something like 4-5% of the region's civilian labor force in April of 1970 was unemployed. Conditions, unfortunately, have worsened since that time. Returns from the Labor Department placed the region's unemployed at 7,100 persons, for a rate of 8.0% in June of 1972.

High though the unemployment rate now is, Southeastern Connecticut's economy has performed comparatively well during the past several years of national economic recession. Table 9 illustrates this point.

Of the 13 months sampled, the rate of unemployment in the region fell below that for the state as a whole during 9 months and was equal in one month. Measured against the performance of the other Labor Market Areas in Connecticut, the region did particularly well. During the months studied, Southeastern Connecticut consistently fell into the group of Labor Market Areas with the lowest unemployment rates. During the last four months examined, the region had the lowest or second lowest rate of unemployment.

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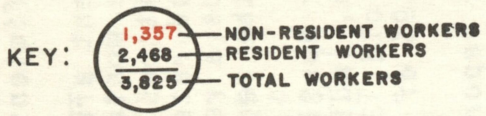
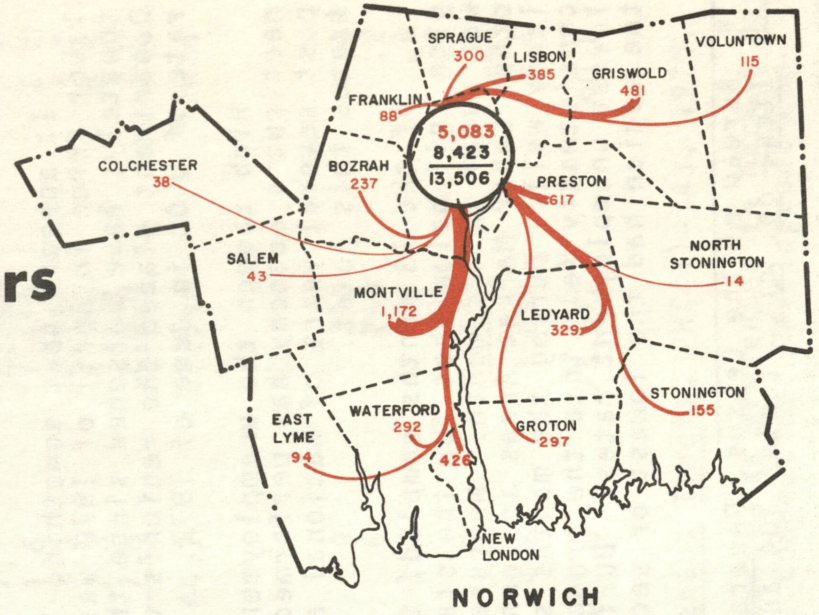
* Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, op. cit. Tables 104 and 117.

** Connecticut Labor Department, Connecticut, the Labor Situation, May, 1970.

Commutation Of Workers Within Southeastern Connecticut To Major Employment Centers 1970

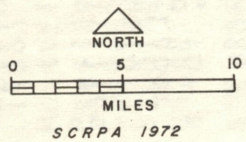


SOURCE: *THE 1970 CENSUS WHICH INCLUDES MILITARY PERSONNEL AS WELL AS CIVILIAN WORKERS.*

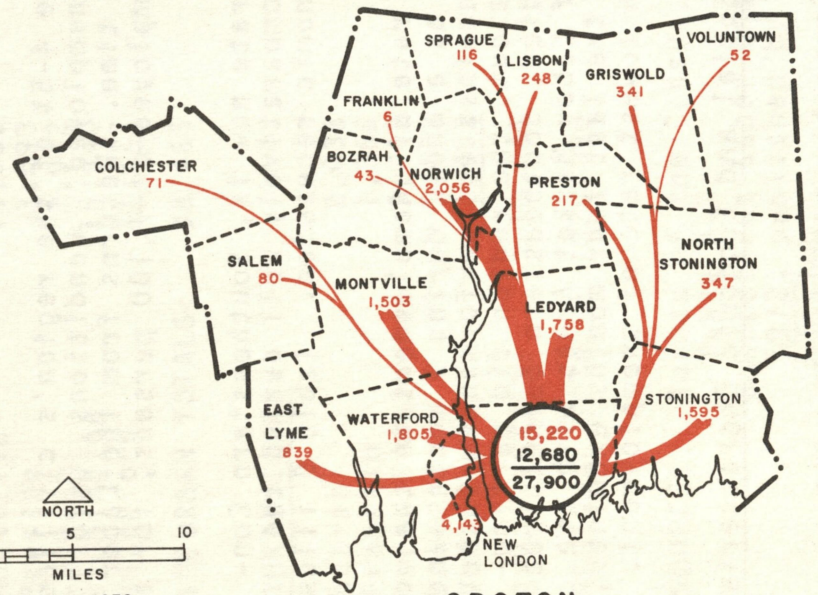


NORWICH

NEW LONDON



SCRPA 1972



GROTON

FIGURE 6

TABLE 9: COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT DATA, 1969-1972

Date	% of Labor Force Unemployed		Southeastern Connecticut's Rank in % Unemployed Among 16 Labor Market Areas*
	Southeastern Connecticut	State of Connecticut	
June, 1969	4.8	4.4	4th Lowest
September	3.4	3.6	5th Lowest
December	3.8	3.7	4th Lowest
March, 1970	4.6	4.6	4th Lowest
June	6.2	6.1	4th Lowest
September	5.4	5.8	5th Lowest
December	5.4	6.7	4th Lowest
March, 1971	6.6	8.5	Lowest
June	8.5	10.1	4th Lowest
September	6.4	8.3	Lowest
December	6.6	8.1	2nd Lowest
March, 1972	7.9	9.4	2nd Lowest
June	8.0	9.4	2nd Lowest

* By combining the Norwich and New London Labor Market Areas to produce a single figure for Southeastern Connecticut, the total number of Labor Market Areas in Connecticut is reduced from 17 to 16.

SOURCE: Connecticut Labor Department. Connecticut, The Labor Situation, selected issues from 1969-1972.

Although the data are now somewhat out of date, the census returns provide a degree of insight into the characteristics of the unemployed in 1970.*

Unemployment was not evenly distributed among the region's labor force. While 3.9% of the total civilian labor force was unemployed, the rate for females was 5.1% and the rate for black females in New London County was 8.1%. Black males seem to have fared better, with an unemployment rate for the County of 3.6% compared with a rate of 3.2% for all males in the region.

There were no substantial differences in unemployment rates among the three classes of towns. While the suburban towns as a group had somewhat lower percentages of their civilian labor forces unemployed, the differences were marginal.

Most of the unemployed had some type of previous work experience, according to the census. The data for New London County show that of some 3,200 unemployed workers, only 166 - 5.2% - had no previous employment experience. Nearly half of the unemployed male workers reported previous experience as foremen, craftsmen or operatives. Slightly more than half the unemployed females reported their prior experience as clerical workers or as industrial operatives.

* The discussion which follows is based chiefly on data from the census report PC(1)-C8, op. cit., Tables 92, 104, 108, 117, 123, and 126.

V. INCOME

MEDIAN INCOME

Median family income in Southeastern Connecticut during 1969 was considerably below the state median income of $11,811. Median annual income for towns in the Southeastern Planning Region ranged from a high of $12,237 in Ledyard, to a low of $9,134 in Sprague. The median income for the region was $10,452. (See Table 10.)

Only two of the Region's 18 towns reported median family incomes above the state median. They were Ledyard with a median of $12,237, and East Lyme with $11,828. Although the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA varies somewhat from the Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region, comparative SMSA median income data provides a relative economic ranking of the region with other Connecticut SMSA's and Planning Regions.

The New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA ranked lowest among the other SMSA's in Connecticut. (See Figure 7.) Excluding the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA from the ranking, the Connecticut SMSA's ranged from a median income of $15,862 in the Stamford SMSA, to a "low" of $11,113 in the New Haven SMSA. These figures indicate that the median income of the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA ($10,422) was substantially lower than in other areas of the state.

Among the Connecticut SMSA's, median income appears to be directly proportionate to the amount of land developed for intensive purposes (residential and commercial uses). The greater the extent of developed land, and presumably economic activity, the higher the median income. At the top of the economic ranking was the Stamford SMSA (included in the Southwestern Connecticut Planning Region) with a median income of $15,862, and, at present, more than 60% of the land developed for residential, commercial and industrial uses.* In the Greater Bridgeport Planning Region, the median income in 1969 was $11,722, placing that region in the middle of the ranking of SMSA's by median income. Proportionately, approximately one half of the land was reported to be similarly developed in the Greater Bridgeport Region.**

With the lowest median income for 1969 among the Connecticut SMSA's, roughly 21% of the total land acreage is developed for residential, commercial, and industrial uses.***

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* Southwestern Regional Planning Agency, The Southwestern Planning Region, A Profile, February, 1964, p. 5.

** Greater Bridgeport Planning Agency, Regional Plan of Development, August, 1967, p. 17.

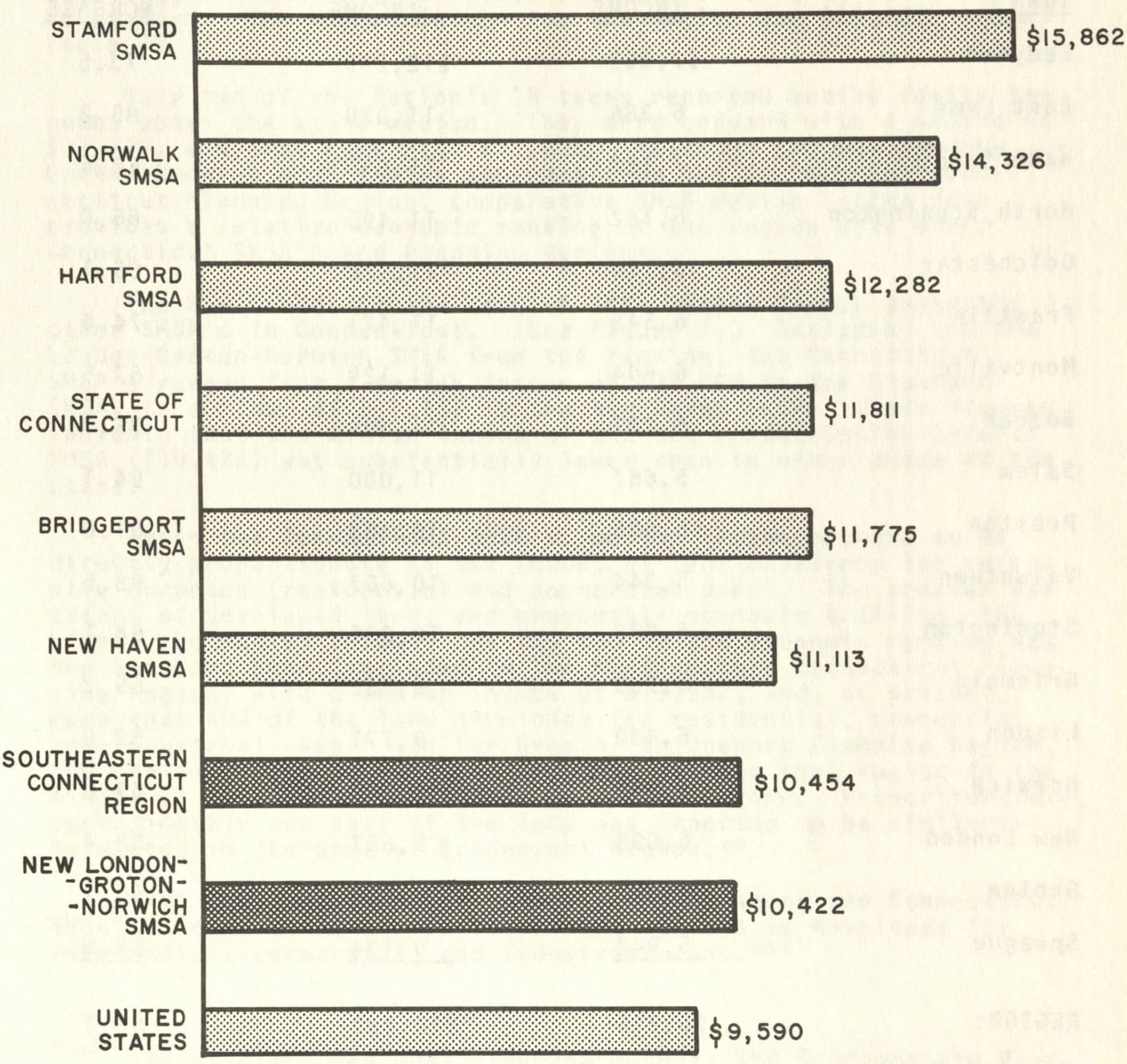
*** Population and Development, op. cit., p. 47.

TABLE 10: FAMILY MEDIAN INCOME
AMONG THE REGION'S TOWNS
1959 and 1969

TOWN	1959 MEDIAN INCOME	1969 MEDIAN INCOME	% INCREASE
Ledyard	$7,053	$12,237	73.5
East Lyme	6,386	11,828	85.2
Waterford	7,162	11,645	62.6
North Stonington	6,182	11,496	86.0
Colchester	6,174	11,426	85.1
Franklin	6,548	11,421	74.4
Montville	6,644	11,129	67.5
Bozrah	6,281	11,009	75.3
Salem	5,667	11,000	94.1
Preston	6,685	10,763	61.0
Voluntown	5,344	10,607	98.5
Stonington	6,272	10,295	64.1
Griswold	5,953	9,833	65.2
Lisbon	6,430	9,771	52.0
Norwich	6,142	9,768	59.0
New London	6,098	9,657	58.4
Groton	6,361	9,584	50.7
Sprague	5,940	9,134	53.8
REGION:	$6,216	$10,452	68.1

SOURCES: Bureau of the Census, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C8, 1970 Tables 107, 118.
Bureau of the Census, Census Tracts, PHC(1)-143, 1970, Table P-4.
Edward G. Stockwell, Town and County Fact Book, the University of Connecticut, Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, January, 1964.

COMPARATIVE MEDIAN INCOMES
1969



SOURCE: *PC(1)-C8 GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS; NEWSWEEK, 10/23/72, PAGE 48; SCRPA STAFF CALCULATIONS, 1972*

FIGURE 7

REGIONAL INCOME, 1959-1969

Table 11 compares the region's income distribution for families and unrelated individuals for the 1959-1969 decade. The significant change has been the shift of the majority category from $5,000-$9,999 (51%) in 1959 to $10,000-$24,999 (49.4%) in 1969.

TABLE 11: INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS, SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT REGION 1959-1969

Annual Income	1959 Percentages	1969 Percentages
$4,999 or less	32.0	14.8
$5,000-$9,999	51.0	31.8
$10,000-$24,999	16.0	49.4
$25,000 or greater	1.0	4.0
Total:	100.0	100.0

SOURCES: Bureau of the Census, Census Tracts, PHC(1)-143, Table P-4.
1960 census.

One should note that these figures reflect inflation which occurred over the decade. By use of the consumer price index one can compensate for inflation as follows:

	Regional Median Income	Median Income Adjusted to Constant 1959 Dollars
1959	$ 6,216	$6,216
1969	$10,452	$8,184

This shows that although the reported median income increased 67.9%, when adjusted for inflation it rose 31.4%.

Whereas the majority of the white population's annual income in the region hovered around $10,000, with roughly 48% of the

white income falling into the $10,000-$24,000 category, the black population's annual income exceeding $10,000 a year accounted for only 37% of the total regional black population.* Nearly 85% of the 7,365 blacks in the region live in Groton, New London, and Norwich. The concentration of this lower income group in the urban towns explains, in part, the median income of those towns, which fell below the regional figure of $10,452 per year.

In 1959, 5,477 households were below the poverty level income to account for 10.8% of all households. The corresponding 1969 figure was 6,507 households, which accounted for 10.1% of all households. The definition of poverty includes the consumer price index to compensate for inflation so these figures reflect "true" poverty over the decade. On the basis of a Thames Valley Council for Community Action (TVCCA) study on poverty the figure of $3,000 per year per family was taken as the standard of poverty for 1959, and the figure for 1969 varies as a function of family size with an average of $3,743 for a nonfarm family of four. Although total poverty households increased over the decade by 1,030, the percentage of total households classified as poverty decreased because total households increased more than poverty households. The most significant change was in Groton which accounted for 83% of the 1,030 increase in poverty households. It is fair to note, however, that of Groton's 1,592 households in the poverty category, 56% are in census tracts adjacent to the Navy base which include military housing. Since housing allowances are not taxed as income and not reported as income for the census questionnaire, this accounts for families being classified in the poverty category when in effect their "real" income is above the poverty level. Further discussion concerning the total poverty picture in the region will follow later in this section.

Compared to the Nation, the majority of towns in Southeastern Connecticut had median incomes well above the 1969 median income of $9,590 for the United States, although the opposite was true with regard to the state median income.** Only Groton and Sprague fell below the U.S. median with respective median incomes of $9,584 and $9,134. While the impact of Navy household incomes upon the Groton town-wide median income, reflected in the relatively high level of "poverty" there of nearly 14%, has been indicated above, further breakdown of the kinds of income received in the region's towns indicates a significant number of Sprague residents receiving Social Security (S.S.) and Public Assistance (P.A.) income.

Because Sprague is one of the smaller towns in the region

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* Bureau of the Census, Selected Fourth Count Statistics, 1970.

** These differences in the rankings are explained by the fact that in the national ranking of the states by 1969 median income, Connecticut had the second highest median income in the nation. (Alaska was first with $12,443.) Newsweek, 10/23/72, p. 48.

(population 2,921), the relatively high percentages of families and unrelated individuals receiving S.S. (24%), and P.A. (6%) produce a significant effect on overall income ranking. While families with persons under the age of 65 may receive S.S. income after the death of the head of household, the percentage receiving the benefits is often a good indicator of the elderly population of a town. Relative to the total town population, large concentrations of the elderly (nearly 11%, 65 years and older) reside in Sprague, a small community with 24% of the total number of families and unrelated individuals receiving S.S. benefits. Other towns with similar proportions of the town population receiving S.S. benefits, also house large numbers of the elderly. Among them, Griswold, Stonington, and Norwich reported roughly 25% of their respective town populations as receiving S.S. benefits, with the elderly age groups ranging from 10% to 12% of the total town populations.*

Regionally, the elderly constitute approximately 9% of the total population, with 18% of the total regional population receiving S.S. income. 21% of the total state population received Social Security in 1970. In contrast to the region and the state, Ledyard is predominately a young town with less than 3% of the total town population 65 years of age or older. This fact is reflected in Table 12, which indicated only 6% of Ledyard's population received S.S. benefits in 1970.

Persons relying solely or heavily upon the small Social Security or Public Assistance incomes in towns such as Sprague, Lisbon, Griswold, Norwich, and New London, have, in part, kept the median income of those towns significantly below the regional, as well as the state median. But overall, the region and the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA are below the state in the proportion of the total population receiving Public Assistance income, which would suggest that it is the relative lowness of incomes (salaries and wages) in this region that is chiefly responsible for regional median income.

While 4% of the state received P.A. funds in 1970, the region and the SMSA reported 3% of their respective populations as receiving P.A. income. As evident in Table 12, most towns in the region indicate roughly 3% of the total town population as receiving Public Assistance funds. The greater percentage of those persons receiving P.A. in the urban areas is due, in part, to the concentration of low income black families and unrelated individuals in the City of New London.

While 5% of the total City population received Public Assistance in 1970, 195 black families and unrelated individuals, totaling 17% of the City's black population, were reported as receiving P.A. income in New London. The proportion of black families and unrelated individuals receiving P.A. in Groton and

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* Population and Development, op. cit., p. 15.

TABLE 12: FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY OR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME, 1970

	Total Families and Unrelated Individuals	Total* Receiving S.S.	%* Receiving S.S.	Total* Receiving P.A.	%* Receiving P.A.
State of Connecticut	1,018,579	211,363	21%	37,260	4%
URBAN TOWNS					
Groton	14,532	1,536	11%	278	2%
New London	15,037	2,621	17%	692	5%
Norwich	13,820	3,474	25%	607	4%
URBAN TOTALS:	43,389	7,631	18%	1,577	4%
SUBURBAN TOWNS					
Colchester	1,870	319	17%	49	3%
East Lyme	3,417	659	19%	119	3%
Griswold	2,441	625	26%	74	3%
Ledyard	5,877	369	6%	56	< 1%
Lisbon	866	163	19%	20	2%
Montville	4,573	668	15%	130	3%
Preston	1,073	198	18%	13	1%
Sprague	896	215	24%	55	6%
Stonington	5,455	1,300	24%	160	3%
Waterford	5,262	1,091	21%	104	2%
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	31,730	5,607	18%	780	3%
RURAL TOWNS					
Bozrah	639	90	14%	17	3%
Franklin	446	98	22%	22	5%
North Stonington	1,084	202	19%	37	3%
Salem	444	76	17%	4	< 1%
Voluntown	507	119	23%	21	4%
RURAL TOTALS:	3,120	585	19%	101	3%
REGIONAL TOTALS:	78,239	13,823	18%	2,458	3%

* Total families and unrelated individuals, 14 years and older, with income.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Selected Fourth Count Statistics, 1970.

Norwich was high, with 9% and 7%, respectively. But, as seen in Table 13, the actual numbers were sufficiently small to have little effect upon the total P.A.-dependent group in Groton, although the P.A.-dependent group in Norwich did exceed the regional figure at 4%.

TABLE 13: BLACK FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING SOCIAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME

	Total Families and Unrelated Individuals*	Total* Receiving S.S.	%* Receiving S.S.	Total* Receiving P.A.	%* Receiving P.A.
Groton	395	15	4%	36	9%
New London	1,151	108	9%	195	17%
Norwich	371	61	16%	25	7%
Urban Totals:	1,917	184	10%	256	13%

* Total families and unrelated individuals, 14 years and older, with income.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Selected Fourth Count Statistics, 1970.

Two suburban towns at extreme ends of the regional range of P.A.-dependent families and unrelated individuals were Ledyard and Sprague. In the latter town, 6% of the total town population were reported as receiving Public Assistance income. Since further data concerning the P.A.-dependent group was not included in the 1970 census, it is impossible to determine if there was any correlation between the group and those receiving Social Security income.** Certain extreme educational and occupational differences also exist between the two towns. Education data concerning the number of school years completed for persons in Sprague over the age of 25, revealed that approximately 32% of this age group completed four years of high school, and under 5% completed four

** Another town with a high proportion of elderly (Norwich, with 11.7% aged 65 years and older.) also indicated a P.A.-dependent group figure in excess of the regional proportion.

years of college. This is reflected in the occupations listed in the census which identified only two or less out of every ten Sprague residents as professional workers. In contrast, Ledyard had close to four out of every ten working residents employed in occupations classified as professional. Similarly, approximately 73% of the 25 years and older age group completed four years of high school, with 21% having completed four years of college. Less than 1% of the 14,558 Ledyard residents received Public Assistance in 1970.

POVERTY FAMILIES

Of the region's 52,753 families, 8.2% or 4,317 were classified in the poverty category in the 1970 census.* This compares to a "high" of 7.3% of the families in the New Haven SMSA in the poverty category, 5.2% in the Bridgeport SMSA, 4.0% in the Stamford SMSA, and 5.3% for the state of Connecticut. 11.3% of the region's urban families were in poverty as compared to 5.1% of the suburban families and 5.7% of the rural families. Individual towns and cities ranged from a high of 15.9% of the families in Groton to no poverty families in Franklin. However, of Groton's 1,400 families in the poverty category, 63% are in census tracts adjacent to the U.S. Naval Submarine Base which include substantial amounts of military housing. Since free living quarters provided to military personnel and families are not counted as income and not reported as income on the census questionnaire,** this undoubtedly accounts for some military families being classified in the poverty category when in effect their "real" income is above the poverty level. In addition, this causes the total percentage of poverty in the region to be overstated.

Overall, 69% of the region's poverty families were located in the urban towns, 28% in the suburban towns and 3% in the rural towns. Regional poverty data for families and individuals is depicted in Figure 8 and Table 14.

The mean size of the poverty family for the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA was 3.62, which was slightly smaller than the Connecticut poverty mean family size of 3.68. The average family size for all households in Southeastern Connecticut was 3.17. Poverty household sizes ranged from lows of 2.39 in Lisbon and 2.67 in Sprague to a high of 5.2 in North Stonington.

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* The definition of poverty for 1969 varies as a function of family size, with an average of $3,743 for a nonfarm family of four as defined by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969.

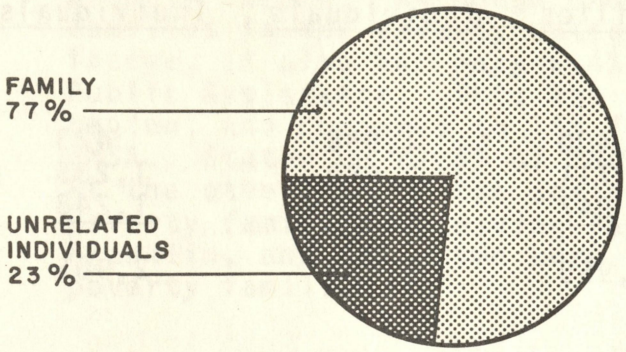
** Letter from Meyer Zitter, Acting Chief, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, August, 1972.

POVERTY STATUS

SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT REGION - 1970

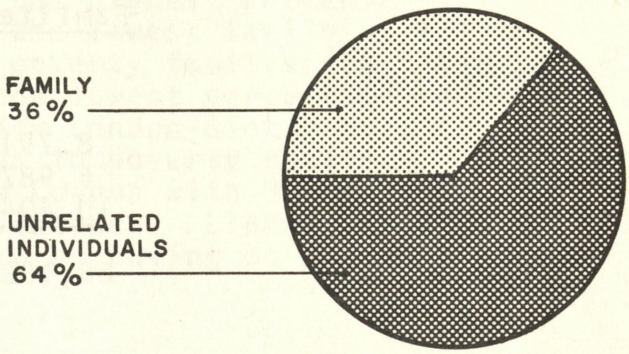
RELATIONSHIP OF ALL POVERTY PERSONS

20,448 POVERTY PERSONS



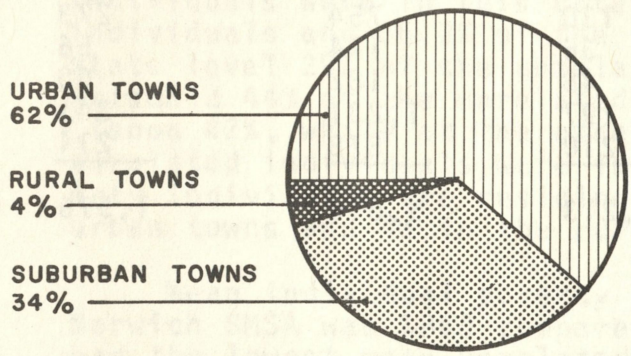
RELATIONSHIP OF ELDERLY POVERTY PERSONS

3,363 POVERTY PERSONS 65 OR OLDER



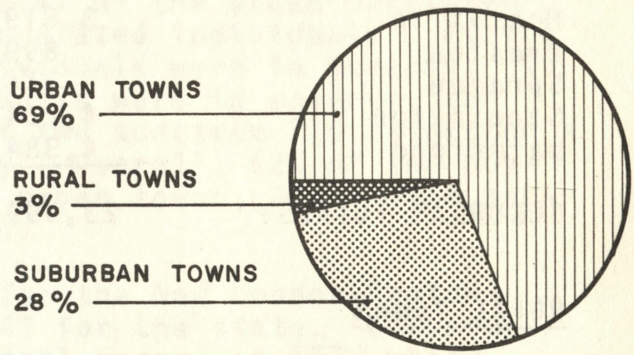
LOCATION OF ALL POVERTY UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS

4,681 UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS



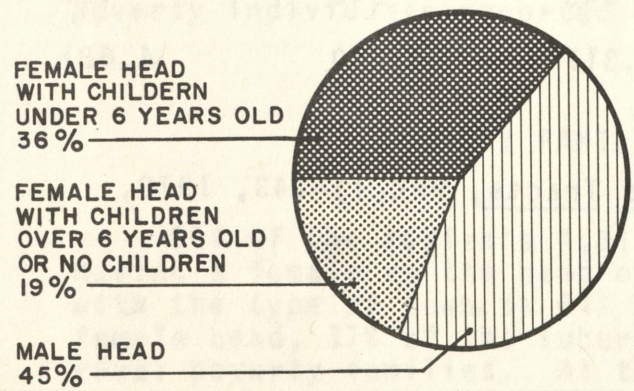
LOCATION OF ALL POVERTY FAMILIES

4,317 FAMILIES



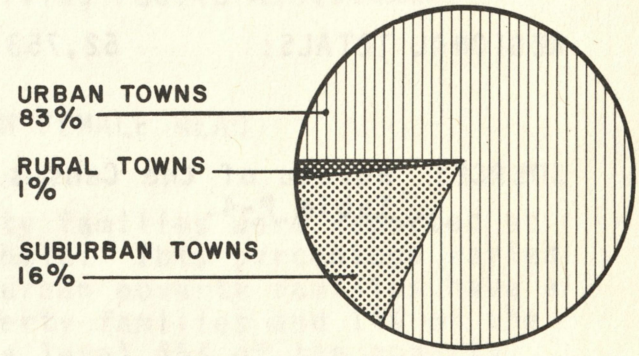
HEAD OF POVERTY FAMILY

4,317 FAMILIES



LOCATION OF FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OLD

1,565 FAMILIES



SOURCE: *PHC(1)-143 NEW LONDON-GROTON-NORWICH CT. SMSA; PC(1)-C8 GENERAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS*

FIGURE 8

TABLE 14: FAMILY AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUAL POVERTY DATA, 1969
SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT REGION

	Total Families	Poverty Families	Total Individuals	Poverty Individuals
URBAN TOWNS				
Groton	8,791	1,400	1,986	423
New London	6,987	711	3,580	1,235
Norwich	10,404	847	3,416	1,248
URBAN TOTALS:	26,182	2,958	8,982	2,906
SUBURBAN TOWNS				
Colchester	1,547	68	323	129
East Lyme	2,881	149	536	133
Griswold	1,955	105	486	213
Ledyard	2,810	124	346	115
Lisbon	766	46	100	42
Montville	3,819	130	754	273
Preston	899	36	174	56
Sprague	714	48	182	60
Stonington	4,224	297	1,231	341
Waterford	4,384	210	878	214
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	23,999	1,213	5,010	1,576
RURAL TOWNS				
Bozrah	473	46	166	62
Franklin	381	0	65	20
North Stonington	932	45	152	58
Salem	367	22	77	30
Voluntown	419	33	88	29
RURAL TOTALS:	2,572	146	548	199
REGIONAL TOTALS:	52,753	4,317	14,540	4,681

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Census Tracts, PHC(1)-143, 1970, Table P-4.

Mean family poverty income for the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA was $1,418, contrasted to $1,754 for all of Connecticut. Groton had the lowest mean family poverty income at $861, while Colchester had the highest at $2,235. One should recall from the previous discussion that the Navy probably influences the Groton figure. This is reflected in the type of income that comprises poverty income. Although Groton had the highest percentage of families in the poverty category and the lowest family poverty income, it also had only 6.4% of its poverty families receiving Public Assistance. This was one of the lowest percentages in the region, and compared to 15% for the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA. Statewide 21.4% of the families in poverty received P.A. At the other end of the scale was New London with 30% of its poverty families receiving Public Assistance. Lisbon, Preston, Franklin, and Voluntown were indicated as having no P.A.-dependent poverty families.

UNRELATED POVERTY INDIVIDUALS

32% of the region's 14,540 unrelated invididuals were classified in the poverty category. 31.5% of the suburban unrelated individuals were in this category, 32.4% of the urban unrelated individuals and 36.3% of the rural unrelated individuals. At the state level 29% of the unrelated individuals were in poverty. In Griswold 44% of the unrelated individuals were in poverty, in Lisbon 42%, while at the other end of the spectrum 21% of Groton's unrelated individuals were in poverty. Overall, 62% of the poverty individuals are residing in the urban towns, 34% in the suburban towns and 4% in the rural towns.

Mean individual poverty income for the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA was $860 compared to $843 for the state. Ledyard had the lowest mean unrelated individual income at $578 while Sprague was highest at $1,109. 5.3% of the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA's poverty unrelated individuals were receiving Public Assistance, which was less than the state at 6.3% and the Hartford SMSA at 7.4%. 46% of the unrelated individuals in Griswold were receiving Public Assistance, while Bozrah, East Lyme, Franklin, Preston, Salem, and Sprague had none of their unrelated poverty individuals reported as receiving Public Assistance.

POVERTY FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD

55% of the region's 4,317 poverty families were reported as having a female as the head of household. This percentage varies with the type of town, as 64% of the urban poverty families have a female head, 37% of the suburban poverty families and 14% of the rural poverty families. At the state level 45% of the poverty

families had a female head. 80% of the region's poverty families with a female head resided in the urban towns, 19% in the suburban towns and only 1% in the rural towns. Individual town and city totals ranged from a high of 77% of the poverty families in Groton having a female head, to none of the poverty families in Salem having a female head. One should remember that the Navy problem noted earlier distorts these poverty figures, and, in addition, a misreporting of head of household could also contribute to this high percentage. A summary of this data is presented in Table 15.

66% of these female-headed poverty households had children less than 6 years old, compared to 54% at the state level. 68% of the urban female-headed households had children less than 6, while 57% of the rural and suburban female-headed households had children less than 6 years. Overall, 83% of the region's poverty families with female heads and children less than 6 years were in the urban towns, 16% in the suburban towns, and 1% in the rural towns. All of the poverty families with a female head in Bozrah had children less than 6, while none of those in Voluntown with a female head had children less than 6. Roughly 18% of the female-headed poverty families with children under 6 years in the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA were in the labor force. Statewide, nearly 24% of these poverty families were in the labor force.

ELDERLY POVERTY PERSONS

18% of the regional elderly population of 18,900 (age 65 years or older) were classified in the poverty category. 55% of these 3,363 elderly poverty persons resided in the urban towns, 41% in the suburban towns and 4% in the rural towns. In the rural towns, 17.2% of the elderly were in poverty, 17.6% in the urban, and 18.4% in the suburban towns. 30% of the elderly were in poverty in Lisbon and Sprague and, at the other end of the scale, 11% in Groton. The elderly poverty persons in Lisbon and Sprague account, respectively, for 40% and 50% of all poverty persons in those towns. The elderly in poverty in Groton account for 4% of the total persons in poverty. 14% of the total urban poverty persons are elderly, 16% of the rural poverty persons are elderly, and 23% of the suburban poverty individuals are elderly. Overall, the region's elderly poverty persons accounted for 16% of the total poverty persons, compared to a figure of 22% at the state level.

TABLE 15: POVERTY FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD, SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT REGION, 1970

	Poverty Families	Poverty Families With Female Head	Poverty Families With Female Head and Related Children Under 6 Years
URBAN TOWNS			
Groton	1,400	1,084	852
New London	711	395	221
Norwich	847	416	224
URBAN TOTALS:	2,958	1,895	1,297
SUBURBAN TOWNS			
Colchester	68	17	12
East Lyme	149	28	18
Griswold	105	31	10
Ledyard	124	85	55
Lisbon	46	25	6
Montville	130	51	31
Preston	36	13	9
Sprague	48	19	19
Stonington	297	114	71
Waterford	210	65	25
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	1,213	448	256
RURAL TOWNS			
Bozrah	46	8	8
Franklin	0	0	0
North Stonington	45	9	4
Salem	22	0	0
Voluntown	33	4	0
RURAL TOTALS:	146	21	12
REGIONAL TOTALS:	4,317	2,364	1,565

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Census Tracts, PHC(1)-143, 1970, Table P-4.

BLACK POVERTY

Data on black poverty residents are available for Groton,* New London, and Norwich, where 84% of the black population resides. Of the 1,287 black families in these three urban towns 23.5% were in the poverty category, compared to 19.2% at the state level, 20% in the Hartford SMSA and 22.4% in the New Haven SMSA. The figure for the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA was 21.2%.

Mean size of the black poverty family in the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA was 4.87, with a size of 4.34 in New London and 5.46 in Norwich. The corresponding figure at the state level was 4.42. The average household size for all black families in Southeastern Connecticut was 3.65.

Mean black family poverty income in the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA was $2,409 compared to $2,148 for the state. The figure for Norwich was $1,787, while New London was at $2,540. 53% of these poverty families were receiving Public Assistance, compared to 43% at the state level. 42% of Norwich's black poverty families and 59% of New London's black poverty families were receiving Public Assistance.

31% of the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA black unrelated individuals were in poverty, with individual figures of 30.5% in New London and 34% in Norwich. The state figure was 33.5%, while the Hartford SMSA was 38% and the New Haven SMSA 32%.

Mean income for black unrelated poverty individuals in New London was $732, Norwich $1,268, and in the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA $838. $749 was the mean income for black unrelated poverty individuals for all of Connecticut. 20% of the region's unrelated black poverty individuals were receiving Public Assistance, with 22% in New London and none in Norwich. The figure for Connecticut was 17.5%.

69% of the 302 black poverty families in the three urban towns had a female head, which was quite close to the state percentage of 68%. Individual percentages were Norwich-62%, New London-66%, and Groton-87%. 64% of these female-headed families had children less than age 6, which was also the percentage at the state level.

In the New London-Groton-Norwich SMSA, roughly 3% of the total black poverty persons were 65 or older compared to 6% for Connecticut, 5% for the New Haven SMSA, and 6% for the Hartford SMSA. Black persons below poverty accounted for 26% of total black persons. A summary of black poverty data is shown in Figure 9.

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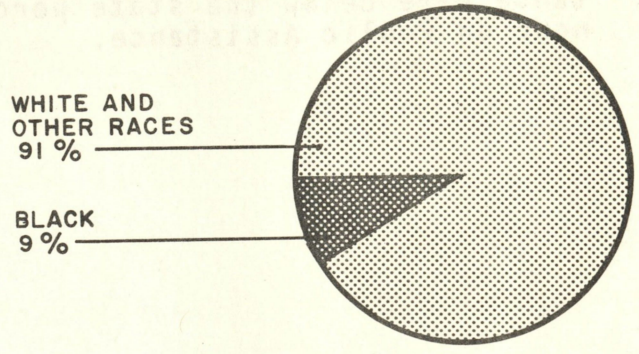
* Some data concerning black poverty in Groton was not available from the 1970 census.

BLACK POVERTY

NEW LONDON-GROTON-NORWICH SMSA, 1970

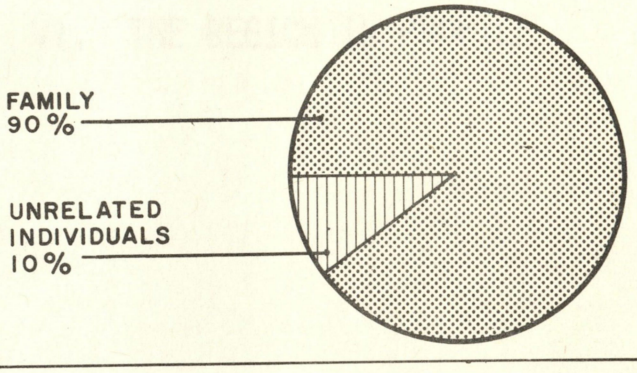
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF POVERTY PERSONS

19,531 TOTAL
SMSA POVERTY PERSONS



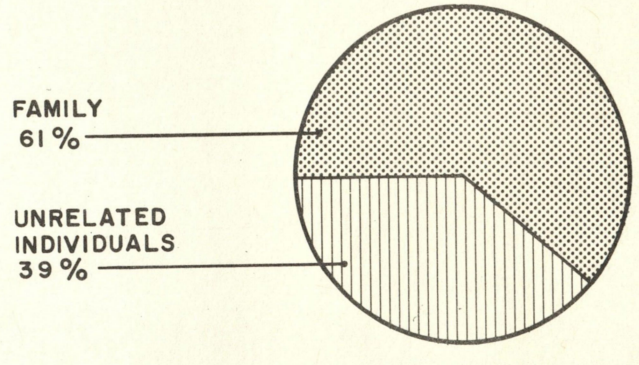
RELATIONSHIP OF ALL BLACK POVERTY PERSONS

1,686 TOTAL POVERTY PERSONS



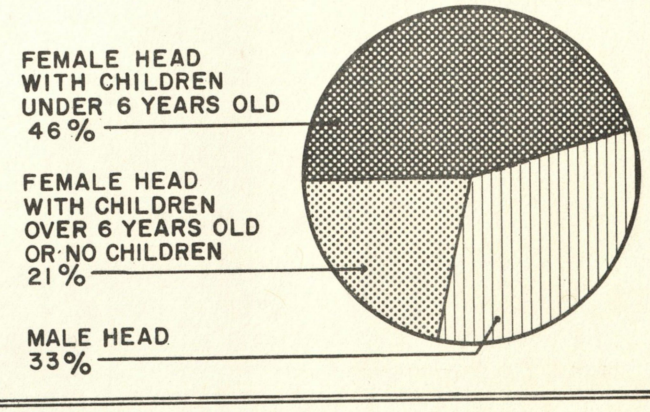
RELATIONSHIP OF ELDERLY BLACK POVERTY PERSONS

44 POVERTY PERSONS 65 OR OLDER



HEAD OF BLACK POVERTY FAMILY

312 FAMILIES



SOURCE: *PHC (1)-143 NEW LONDON-GROTON-NORWICH, CT. SMSA*

FIGURE 9

Poverty is generally an urban-suburban problem, with families, individuals, and the elderly concentrated in these towns. Black poverty is even more concentrated, with 302 out of 312 SMSA poverty families in the three urban towns. The regional percentages of families and individuals receiving Public Assistance were below the state percentages, with several towns having none on Public Assistance.

VI. THE REGION IN PROFILE

Population loss in New London, coupled with the slow growth rate in Norwich contributed most heavily to the urban population decline during the 1960-1970 decade. Overall, the region's population increased 23% in the decade, with 78% of this growth occurring in the suburban and rural towns. Whereas 57% of the region's 1960 population lived in Groton, New London, and Norwich, in 1970 those urban towns housed only 50% of the total population. This pattern of growth and migration in the region suggests that Southeastern Connecticut residents are actively seeking the less dense areas.

Stimulus for growth in some of the region's suburban and rural towns was created by the completion and upgrading of new and existing roads during the 1960-1970 decade. In particular, completion of Interstate 95 provided direct access from some of these towns to the key employment centers in the region. The general increase in family affluence, seen in the change in annual income distributions over two decades, also influenced growth in the suburban and rural towns. With 49.5% of the region's families and unrelated individuals in the $10,000 to $24,999 annual income category in 1969, more families gained the financial ability to seek homes in the suburban and rural towns.

But this growth has not been without specific problems. The heavy concentration of new housing in some areas has necessitated rapid development and expansion of sewer and water facilities. In many cases where the numbers housed were high, on-site sewage systems proved unacceptable.

In those suburban and rural towns with little or no industry, as well as a relatively limited tax base, the rapid population growth produced a serious impact on the schools and tax rate. In many towns such as Ledyard, Montville, North Stonington, and East Lyme, the strain placed upon the existing schools by the increased number of school age children was sufficiently great to warrant the building of additional elementary and secondary schools.

Similarly, other town facilities such as fire and police protection, must expand with increased population. The relative lack of taxable industrial land in the suburban and rural towns places a greater demand upon the individual homeowner for tax revenue to cover the expansion and development of these and other town facilities.

An immediate impact of growth in the suburban and rural towns is loss of open space. That which served as an initial attraction for these towns is threatened with increased development for housing and public facility needs. Of particular importance is the way in which the new development will be distributed throughout these towns. A growing population will require

new housing and the creation of public facilities, and should also require preservation of specific areas of open space. Towns wishing to retain something of the quality and type of open space which encouraged, in part, the population shift to the suburban and rural towns, should designate areas to be maintained as permanent open spaces in their respective town plans. Natural areas of unusual scientific or recreational value should be indicated on the Regional Plan as well.

The critical problems concerning the region's suburban and rural towns apply almost exclusively to the white population. A parallel black population shift from the urban to the suburban and rural towns did not occur during the 1960-1970 decade. While in terms of actual numbers blacks have nearly doubled in population since 1960, there has been relatively little migration into the suburban and rural towns. Blacks account for barely 1% of the total population of these towns.

Again as in 1960, blacks are largely concentrated in specific areas (or tracts) in New London. Examination of the census tract data from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing indicates that tracts housing the greatest numbers of blacks reflect some of the lowest median income figures in the region, as well as large numbers of rental housing. On a percentage basis, twice as many blacks live in rental housing, as compared to whites. The urban towns contain the highest percentages of rental units. New London, in particular, contains a high percentage of low rent units. The near-total physical separation of blacks by rental housing availability, aggravated in many suburban and rural towns where zoning prohibits or discourages low-cost or multi-family housing, creates a highly visible economic stratification within New London, and contributes to racial segregation within the region.

FAMILY ORGANIZATION

The family profile provided by the census data indicates a need for additional day care centers in towns where there are large numbers of single-parent families or poverty level families whose need for day care is denied as they live in towns which do not presently have day care centers. Female-headed families, and other male-headed families, which combined account for 12% of all families in the region, have a particular need for day care facilities for the pre-school age children while the parents seek and/or maintain employment.

According to TVCCA, at present there are approximately 20 day care centers in the Southeastern Connecticut Planning Region - one in Montville, two in Groton, seven in New London, and ten in

Norwich.* In the present system, day care is available free of charge to poverty level families. Working mothers and large families are given priority.

The centers, which are sponsored by TVCCA and funded with various state and federal grants awarded to that agency, accept children aged 3-5 years, and can accommodate up to 20 children each. Since all centers were reported as filled to capacity, with large "waiting lists" in existence, it seems reasonable to assume that the need for day care facilities for children in families eligible for the program extends beyond the 400 children now enrolled.

Day care is not universally available. This is due mostly to its dependence upon state or federal funding programs which dictate eligibility. A reorganization of the system and the funding is necessary before day care can reach a wider cross-section of Southeastern Connecticut residents. Possibilities for funding could include the new revenue-sharing procedures, as well as mandatory municipal contributions (as occurs in the municipal school systems), and a possible small charge to families at some level of income above the poverty level (a function of the family income). The addition of infant care in the day care program should also be considered.

At age 65 where do they go? Large houses requiring constant attention and maintenance, and high taxes coupled with comparatively low pension and social security benefits force many older Southeastern Connecticut residents to move from their owned homes into rental housing. Since existing zoning in many suburban and rural towns prohibits the building of multi-family units, the elderly often must move to the urban towns. Moreover, lower rent housing which may be desired by retirees is usually limited to urban areas where the public facilities, as well as the population and economic profile meet the requirements of federal grants which finance the low cost rental units.

In many cases the cities offer the distinct advantage of dense commercial areas, which are generally close to the rental housing. Medical facilities are also clustered in the urban towns of New London and Norwich. In an area without the benefit of mass transit (specifically buses), travel from outlying suburban and rural areas to shopping and medical centers is a problem to the retiree without a car, or no longer able to drive.

EDUCATION

Though above the state in level of educational attainment

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* Personal communication with Betty Hunter, Social Service Coordinator of Head Start Day Care Centers, TVCCA.

in 1960, the region has not kept pace with most areas of Connecticut throughout the 1960-1970 decade. While percentages of high school graduates in the region and the state compared similarly, the region had a significantly lower percentage of college graduates in 1970, as compared to the state. This may indicate a need for more educational programs (but not facilities) within the region. Prior to 1970, college level courses were offered to the general public by some institutions within the region. Those area residents wishing to begin or continue a college program, part-time or full-time, could do so at Mitchell College, Thames Valley Technical College, and the University of Connecticut Branch at Avery Point. Two of these three institutions required eventual full-time participation for the Associate of Arts (2-year) degree. A high school diploma or equivalency is required for entrance into all of these programs.

Since 1970 area colleges, such as Connecticut College, and Mohegan Community College, have initiated college level programs open to the general public. While Mohegan offers a two-degree program, the Connecticut College part-time program does not.

The black educational situation in the region is even more critical. A little more than 1/3 of the total black population 25 years and older has completed high school. While the total regional percentage for college graduates of this age group is low at 11%, the black showing is even lower at 6%.

Lack of education is the basis for the economic stratification especially prevalent among black persons. The high school or college diploma not received due to financial and family reasons, usually determines the individual's economic status as it most often limits the kind of employment he can seek. To alleviate this condition, wider "back to" high school and college programs must be developed, many of which should be geared specifically to black and other minority groups indicating relatively low levels of educational attainment.

OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT

While the relationship between population growth and the level of educational attainment has been identified, it should also be mentioned that growth increases in the suburban and rural towns did not include a similar increase in job opportunities within the town boundaries. Two-thirds of the civilian labor force in Southeastern Connecticut work or commute to jobs in the three urban towns. Overall, the skills of the region's employed labor force compare similarly with other areas of the state, although the pattern of distribution varies with the individual towns. Land zoned for commercial and industrial use exists in many of the suburban and rural towns. But while opportunities for industrial development exist in Southeastern Connecticut,

employment growth has not kept pace with population increases in the suburban towns.

Unemployment in Southeastern Connecticut has been less severe than in most other regions in the state. Since 1970, the Connecticut Labor Market Newsletters indicated the unemployment rate as being consistently below that of the state. This is partly explained by the variety of employment current in the region, which ranges from the non-defense oriented chemical, textile, and plastics companies, to the defense-spending installations.

There is, however, a high dependence upon defense industry in the region. Since the defense spending in Groton and New London has been somewhat more stable in this region, as compared to other areas of the state, the 12,000 persons employed by Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation, have remained for the most part, on the job.

The need for additional jobs and industrial growth in Southeastern Connecticut is evident, as comparatively, unemployment within the region and the state is the highest in several years. The critical problem is where to locate, and what to locate. The growth of "smokeless" industries such as research, analysis and technology, and tourism, may be possible alternatives to manufacturing industrial growth. The attractiveness of defense-spending industries have been the large work forces employed, and needed tax revenue for the towns, but high dependence on defense installations can lead to an uncertain economic future.

New industrial growth within the region may be better able to attract female participation. Labor statistics for Southeastern Connecticut showed a low percentage of females in the labor force, compared to most other areas in the state. The female labor potential could be enlarged by an expansion of the day care program to include all economic groups, as well as by recent high school and college graduates.

INCOME

In terms of median family income, the relative economic situation in the region since 1959 has remained about the same. While the State of Connecticut has consistently led the nation with the highest median family income over several decades, the Southeastern Connecticut Region has remained well below the state median both in 1959 and in 1969. A significant change in the economic situation occurred in regard to the U.S. median income as Groton and Sprague fell below the national median in 1969, while no towns in the region were below the national median in 1959.

The overall economic situation may reflect the relatively low

levels of educational attainment within the region, and strengthen the argument for additional educational programs within the region's educational facilities for the benefit of the general public.

There has been no relative change in the poverty status since 1960 within the region. Poverty is still concentrated in the urban towns, with the bulk of public assistance monies distributed in the region going to families and unrelated individuals living in the three cities.

Efforts by cities such as New London and Norwich to "break up" concentrated pockets of poverty within their boundaries has usually involved the construction of federally funded low-cost rental housing in other areas of the cities. A move out of the city is not a recommended course of action at this time when employment opportunities are extremely limited in the suburban and rural towns. At present, the majority of poverty level families and unrelated individuals are limited to the cities where jobs, low-cost housing, and limited public transportation are available.

VII. APPENDICES

TABLE A-1: FAMILY ANNUAL INCOME DISTRIBUTIONS, 1969

	Total Families With Incomes			
	$3,999 or Less	$ 4,000-$11,999	$12,000-$24,999	$25,000 or More
URBAN TOWNS				
Groton	1,573	4,142	2,782	294
New London	989	3,621	2,010	367
Norwich	1,309	5,501	3,215	379
URBAN TOTALS:	3,871	13,264	8,007	1,040
SUBURBAN TOWNS				
Colchester	120	733	617	77
East Lyme	237	1,243	1,285	116
Griswold	175	1,213	504	63
Ledyard	184	1,177	1,361	88
Lisbon	65	430	247	24
Montville	217	2,024	1,496	82
Preston	50	483	352	14
Sprague	60	462	164	28
Stonington	412	2,255	1,389	168
Waterford	339	1,971	1,805	269
SUBURBAN TOTALS:	1,859	11,991	9,220	929
RURAL TOWNS				
Bozrah	46	244	166	17
Franklin	5	202	143	31
North Stonington	54	446	392	40
Salem	29	190	136	12
Voluntown	52	216	141	10
RURAL TOTALS:	186	1,298	978	110
REGIONAL TOTALS:	5,916	26,553	18,205	2,079

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Selected Fourth Count Statistics, 1970.

TABLE A-2: POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1970-1990

	1970 (Actual)	1980	1990
Bozrah	2,036	2,600	4,100
Colchester	6,603	9,900	17,300
East Lyme	11,399	16,600	20,800
Franklin	1,356	2,200	4,400
Griswold	7,763	9,700	12,800
Groton	38,523	46,500	54,800
Ledyard	14,558	18,400	23,200
Lisbon	2,808	3,900	5,500
Montville	15,662	22,900	35,500
New London	31,630	33,000	34,300
North Stonington	3,748	5,700	9,200
Norwich	41,433	47,500	54,600
Preston	3,593	5,300	8,200
Salem	1,453	2,600	5,500
Sprague	2,912	3,600	4,800
Stonington	15,940	18,300	23,900
Voluntown	1,452	2,300	4,100
Waterford	17,227	24,000	30,000
REGIONAL	220,096	275,000	353,000

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, First Count Summary Tape, 1970.
SCRPA Staff Projections.

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